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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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THE MELTING POT

GEMS REMAINING AFTER SLAG HAS BEEN REMOVED.

Russia "Protecting" Life in Persia—The Government Fighting for the Stockholder—Tin Trust's Solicitude for Employees.

It must be a great satisfaction to all good people to know that "life and property" will be safe in Persia now that Russia has decided not to evacuate. As a protector of life Russia has no equal; as a shield for property there is nothing can hold a candle to Russia. We now all rest assured that "civilized methods" will henceforth prevail in benighted Persia.

Cause and Effect. Ambassador Reid is "presenting to royalty" American millionaires and heiresses in blocks of six, "dressed up and dainty French costumes confectioned in Paris."—Lo cause.

Over 25,000 school children in New York between the ages of 14 and 16 immediately after the closing of the schools applied for their "working papers," that is, broke off their schooling to earn a living.—Lo effect.

Well deserving to be carefully followed is the suit instituted by two Parisians, the heirs of one De Caumont, for the recovery of lands situated in the very heart of Buffalo, valued at \$1,000,000, and now in the possession of "religious" institutions. Either the De Caumonts are scoundrels, or these "religious" institutions are no better than common swindlers. Out with the facts.

Our capitalist Government is not a class Government. It is the Government of, for and by the whole people. The State Department at Washington, being informed that American stockholders would suffer in the Japanese-Chinese railway deal recently entered into between Russia and China, has hastened to notify the Chinese Government that it objects to the said agreement. The State Department has acted in this matter with the identical promptness that it would have acted if the American stockholders were workmen, poor wage slaves. All are equal before the law.

Although the world moves, some people in it seem to stand stockstill. Among these is Mgr. Gieure, Bishop of Bayonne, France. The Bishop pronounced excommunication against entire Municipal Councils of France for submitting to the laws passed by the French Government in the matter of the church property.

The joke, cracked by President Taft, at the Yale alumni banquet over the back of that many-sided stupid thing known as the Democratic party, should not be allowed to be forgotten. The President said:

"When you come to discuss what is a Democrat these days, you are presented with very much the same difficulty that I have before me now in giving certain rules for the construction of the pure food law as to what whiskey is. They say there is 'straight' whiskey, and then there is 'rectified' whiskey, and then there is 'imitation' whiskey. Now I speak with a good deal of hesitation in saying whether a certain Democrat is a 'straight' Democrat, or a 'rectified' Democrat, or an 'imitation' Democrat." Doesn't the cap fit the so-called Socialist party man?

The testimony given by the witnesses of Howard Gould in the divorce proceedings instituted against him should be good material upon which to plant an essay on "Menials." The menial is not of the family of proletarian except as a degenerate member. He is closely akin to and hard to be distinguished from the slum proletarian. He cleaves to the mold of his employer's lowest vices, fomented and profits by them. How utterly false the testimony of these menials of the Gould household was may be gathered from the Court's decree, which indicates the victim of Howard Gould's nasty brutality as a "pillar of the family," grants her a divorce and mulcts him in \$38,000 alimony.

How solicitous the Tin Trust is of the welfare of its employees! Its former Elwood, Ind., employees having betrayed these ingratitude in declining to continue

at work under the paternally loving conditions lovingly proposed by the Trust, the Trust hastened to fill their places with substitutes who were more responsive to a good thing when they say it than were the old incumbents. And, solicitude for its "partners in toil," the non-Union men whom it engaged, being the Trust's leading object in mind, it has furnished them with "cozy cots," "clean beddings," "soft pillows," and an elaborate "hotel kitchen"—all on the plant itself. What need is there of "higher wages" so long as one can get with lower wages all that higher wages would fetch?

"University graduates, linguists, travelers, editors, lawyers, public lecturers, musicians, ex-merchants, and persons of large business experience" to the number of one hundred and sixty-six accepted on one day the offer of a free advertisement for work. Knowledge seems to fare at the hand of capitalist society much as skill fares at the hand of machinery. It is simply eliminated. The machinist is eliminated by the monkey-wrencher, and so on—all, in the language of Marx, being knocked down flat beside one another as a necessary preliminary for combinedly knocking down capitalism.

There can be no doubt that the Committee of One Hundred, which is to conduct an "Anti-Tammany" Mayoralty campaign this Fall, has found, as it claims, graft in the administration of the city. Of course there is graft. It is one of the things one needs not to look for before he knows it is there. No one will doubt the veracity of the Committee when it announces it has found graft. The Committee must not, however, try to put that strain upon the credulity of people that the discovery has not made its mouth water with the hope that, in case it beats Tammany, it, in turn, may have a chance at some equal graft. Everybody remembers the Strong and the Low Administration. Capitalist politics spells, among other things, g-r-a-f-t.

Having used the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers (a Gompers craft Union) as a buffer as long as the Trust needed the buffer, the Trust, that is, its Republic Iron and Steel Company branch of Pittsburgh, now declares that its shops will henceforth be open. Gompers Unionism is but a temporary entrenchment under shelter of which the capitalist raises his fortifications, to the cry of "Union Wrecker!" hurled by his press, Gompers' "Federationist," and the so-called Socialist party in chorus at all those who warn the working class against the swindle.

The legal fiction about "equality before the law," once treated with solemnity by the fictionists, has now become a matter for jokes even among them. The Philadelphia "Public Ledger," as Phillistina a paper as there is in the land, roars while it says: "Inequality before the law is not to be argued from the fact that ex-Banker Morse gave \$125,000 bail. The same sureties would have been accepted in behalf of any poor thief who might have offered them."

It being probable that Miss Sigel was murdered by a Chinaman, the "superior racists" should not fail to draw a moral and adorn a tale with the incident as one more evidence that Oriental immigration should be forbidden. Who ever heard of superior races, especially if they are old-stockers, killing anybody, a girl in particular, and stowing her away in a trunk?—Nobody!

"All men must cease work after the third turn"—so ran the word of command issued by President P. J. McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate workers. The order is issued to about 20,000 men, the large majority of whom will obey it and strike. Pity that the discipline which craft Unionism teaches is a discipline used unintelligently, consequently substantially of no effect.

Mrs. Edith Thompson Woodill's murder at St. Michaels, Md., may or may not remain wrapped in mystery. One revelation sticks out clear, however, "Bob" Eastman, who either slew or was present when Mrs. Woodill was slain, and who has since committed suicide, was a crook; was frequently indicted in New York and elsewhere, gave bonds and jumped his bonds. Well, this Eastman, when last indicted, gave bonds in \$5,000—and, of course, skipped. Who could have given bonds for such a man?

"GENERAL" BINGHAM

Capitalism has been concisely termed a Big Bluff. Often has the proof thereof been given. Is there another proof wanted? The spectacle of General Bingham, the New York Police Commissioner, suing Judge Gaynor for libel furnishes an additional proof.

The frequency with which men holding military titles are recently placed in executive offices, private and public, must have called attention. The confessed theory of the policy is that men of military grade are "trained in soberness of mind," a quality needed in posts of command "where a man must always keep cool, and never grow rattled." The placing of such personages in important executive offices is said to be a guarantee of safety and of dignity. How false the theory is appears from the headlong conduct of General Bingham.

Judge Gaynor made public certain strictures against the General in the specific case of the lad Duffy, whose picture the General refused to remove from the Rogues Gallery although the lad

had never been convicted—only arrested, but regularly acquitted. Judge Gaynor's strictures on the matter rather sinned in moderation. Even if Duffy had been a man of mature years, the treatment he received from the General was an outrage. The same treatment inflicted upon a lad, whose character is yet in the making, betrayed a narrow mind, dizzy with power, to say nothing of a heart stony in point of human sentiment. Judge Gaynor lashed the General on the score of Duffy.

A real General, not a bluff-counterfeit, may also grow dizzy with power and betray inhumanity; but one quality, indispensable from the training that earned his title, is cool-headedness. To grow rattled betrays the counterfeit. This is just what "General" Bingham did. A libel suit in a civil court for \$100,000 damages to character by a public officer is as prime a case of "rattledness" as can be conceived.

Fact is, these "Generals," "Colonels," and what nots who are made executive officers in corporations, or, lately, in

Police Departments, are just Big Bluffs—types of a social system that needs intimidation for its safety, seeing it lacks the strength of character therefore; and that, being the Big Bluff it is, needs bluff weapons to carry out its bluff policy. These "Generals," "Colonels," etc., have of General, Colonel, etc., only the name. For the rest, they lack all the roses, so to speak, that accompany the thorn of the distinctive military career. They are cowardly, they are unchivalrous, they are easily rattled—like "General" Bingham.

Bluffs are good only so long as the bluff is not called. Bluffs collapse at the card table when he upon whom the bluff is attempted is not to be bluffed. The bluff of the "Generals" Bingham can impose only temporarily. When the Socialist Movement is ready, the Big Bluff of Capitalism will be called in short order. What role the "Generals" Bingham will then play the libel suit of "General" Bingham for \$100,000 damages gives a foretaste of—they will lose their heads.

AGITATION TRIP

OF SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANIZER IN NEW YORK.

Rudolph Katz Reports on a Two-Weeks' Canvass up State—Establishes Relations for the Party with Sympathizers and Secures Readers for Party Press.

During the two weeks ending July 3rd in which the New York State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party sent me on an agitation trip up the State I covered the counties of Orange, Dutchess and Ulster. The work consisted mainly in looking up men with whom connections were established for the Party on previous tours in the State, and, of course, making new connections and securing new readers to the Party press.

I spent a whole week in Orange County, in which are located three industrial cities, Newburgh, Middletown and Port Jervis. I secured ten subscribers for the Weekly People, one for the "Arbeiter Zeitung," two for the Swedish party organ, "Arbetaren," and eight for "Der Arbeiter," in this county.

There are several hundred Socialists in this county, but neither the Socialist party nor the Socialist Labor Party have much of an organization there. At Port Jervis the S. P. local went out of existence.

Some of the S. P. members and sympathizers whom I met, are due to the experience of the last election, beginning to recognize the correctness of the S. L. P. position. Wherever I could, I introduced to them S. L. P. literature on the subject of economic organization and unity.

At Poughkeepsie (Dutchess County) the Socialist party has a local which was organized a couple of years ago. Most of its members know little or nothing about the Socialist Labor Party or its principles and tactics. A number of students of Vassar College attend the S. P. meetings and make them attractive. I got two of the members to subscribe for the Weekly People and also sold them some literature. I also found a former member of the Socialist Labor Party here and reader of the Daily People, Walter L. Harris, who helped me to get another reader for the Weekly People.

At Kingston, Ulster County, I found that the S. P. local has also gone out of existence. The firm of Vanslyck and Horton, manufacturers of cigars, run a large factory here, employing only girls on the suction table system. This firm had its factory formerly in Albany as a closed union shop. Some years ago I worked there as a cigarmaker, and a lively discussion was often kept up between the Socialists and the pure and simple. The inevitable development, the introduction of machinery, the impotence of the craft union, were then pointed out by the Socialists. But the pure and simple could not see it that way. Quite a number of them have drawn their death benefit from the Cigar Makers' Union since that time. I wonder if those who as yet have not drawn their death benefit have profited any by this concrete demonstration of capitalist development?

Those of the Socialist Labor Party whom I met on this trip are all well informed. They have read and studied, are

reading and studying, are sound and solid as a rock, but in very many instances so much so like a rock that they don't move. They keep the information they have gathered to themselves. Now that the working class in general, and our cousins in the S. P. in particular, have been taught another lesson in the last election, the S. L. P. men everywhere should wake up and be up and doing.

R. Katz.

OPPOSE CZAR'S VISIT.

Socialists in French Chamber Raise Voice Against Despot's Contamination.

Paris, July 3.—Jaures, the Socialist, in a brilliant speech in the Chamber of Deputies to-night, voiced the opposition of the Socialists to the approaching visit of the Russian Czar to France.

Jaures referred to the ship of murderous Czarism which is unable to land in England or France and is condemned to rove the seas without a resting place, and said it was a matter for protest that the visit to Russia last year of President Fallieres was coincident with the execution of noble sons of Russia dying like France's sons in defense of liberty.

Jaures said he did not oppose the meeting of sovereigns, but declared that limit should not be passed. Foreign Minister Pichon, in attempting to reply to Jaures, said the Czar "would be welcomed as an ally and friend of France," and as a sovereign "who had contributed efficaciously to the maintenance of international peace."

THE BRAND OF CAPITALISM.

Japan, Coming Under Influence, Has to Jail Diet Members for Sugar Scandals.

Tokio, July 3.—Twenty-three Japanese politicians, members either of the present Diet or of the preceding one, were given sentences of varying lengths to-day, following their conviction of complicity in the bribery revealed in the recent exposure of the sugar scandal. Five of the twenty-three were sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, four to serve seven months, five to serve five months, and nine to serve three months. Eight of them were members of the lower house of the present Diet, and thirteen of the last preceding Diet. Only one of the men brought to trial was acquitted.

FRED WARREN SENTENCED.

Six Months in Jail and Heavy Fine Imposed for Requesting Capture of Fugitive Governor.

Fort Scott, Kans., July 2.—Fred Warren, business manager of the privately owned S. P. paper, the "Appeal to Reason," was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail, and \$1,500 fine and costs, by Judge John C. Pollock, in the Federal Court.

Warren's "offense" was the sending through the mails of envelopes bearing an offer of \$1,000 reward to anyone who would capture and return to his State ex-Governor William S. Taylor of Kentucky, who was then a fugitive from justice, being under indictment for shooting and killing Governor Goebel.

Motion for a new trial was denied by the judge. An appeal will be taken.

He who gets new readers for The People is doing valiant work for the Socialist Republic.

LIKE CONCILIATION.

Mining "Peace" Board Looks Good to Employers.

Philadelphia, July 4.—Employers who have been following closely the labor situation in the anthracite coal fields are of the unanimous opinion that one of the most significant features of the new agreement between mine workers and operators is the added prestige which it gives the Board of Conciliation. This tribunal has been in existence six years—since the Strike Commission made its award in 1903. When the renewed agreement has expired, the board will have rounded out nine full years of service.

Its function has been to "settle" complaints made by either employees or employers. The six members have generally decided satisfactorily for the employers. Sometimes there is a tie vote and the case is referred to an umpire. In any event, strikes are forbidden under the agreement; if the mine workers at any colliery have walked out, they must go back to work before the grievance will be considered by the board.

In its practical aspects, this is regarded by the bosses as one of the most important results of the whole system, for it has done away with the numerous strikes which were so damaging to the interests of employers.

At first the board was in the nature of an experiment. At the end of its first three years, however, the principle of conciliation had proven itself so acceptable that there was no question that the scheme would be continued in its essential features. The only question was as to some of the details.

It was finally agreed, in 1906, to continue the board just as it was first formed; now the same arrangement has been made for the next three years—until March 31, 1912.

Any employee who has been unjustly treated, and who has failed in his efforts to have the case settled by the officials of the company at the colliery where he is employed, may appeal to the board for an adjustment. If his grievance is sustained, he receives whatever advantage is due him by reason of the board's decision. If it is not sustained, he remains at work with the satisfaction of having had a hearing before a body in whose membership the employers and employees are equally represented.

The members of the board representing the mine workers are John Fahy, of Shamokin, representing the southern district; John J. Waters, of Hazleton, representing the middle district, and Adam Ryscavage, of Scranton, representing the northern district. All these are officers of the United Mine Workers of America.

The operators' representatives are W. J. Richards, vice-president and general manager of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, of Scotts-ville; S. D. Warriner, vice-president and general manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, of Wilkes-Barre, and W. L. Connell, an independent operator of Scranton, Pa.

During the first three years of the board's existence there were 150 grievances presented; during the second three years this number fell to twenty-five.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

Clean Among the Globe, They Follow Wherever Capitalism Goes.

Even in Australia, first cousin to the "Workman's Paradise" of New Zealand, proletarians starve to death and offend the delicate senses of the master class by their inconsiderate demise. A recent exchange from Melbourne contains the following:

"An old man, Samuel Stokely, of Ballarat, Victoria, was taken to the Ballarat Hospital one day last week evidently suffering from exhaustion. He died the following day."

William Newton (60), who, with his wife, resided in Ballarat in a small two-story shop in Skipton street, was likewise found in an emaciated condition the same day, his wife being too ill to attend to his wants. Newton said he had been lying in bed upstairs for two days without food. Like Stokely, he died at the hospital."

AGE OF REASON.

By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years the preachers have been vainly trying to answer.

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DROP THE MASK

KANSAS CITY LABOR DELEGATES FAVOR POLITICS AND ARMORIES.

The Central Industrial Council Defeats a Constitutional Amendment Which Would Prevent the Delegates Holding Capitalist Political Jobs.

Kansas City, June 29.—Throwing off completely the mask of "no politics in the union," a number of delegates to the Central Industrial Council of trades unions in this city last Sunday openly expressed their longing for the flesh-pots of capitalism. They urged that union labor seek political jobs. Of course, these men did not directly say that they wanted these jobs as sinecures for themselves, that would have been giving the snap away too glaringly; they had different arguments. "The more men that union labor can 'land' in political positions, the better for labor," was the excuse put forth. But the disguised form in which the demand is put does not fool anyone.

This matter was brought before the council when an amendment to the constitution was presented prohibiting any man holding a political position from being eligible to a seat in the industrial council. The amendment was presented by Secretary Schultz, who thought a man holding such a position, either elective or appointive, could not properly and freely represent the cause of union labor in the council or elsewhere. His view was not accepted as the correct view, however, and it became evident that political positions among union labor men were much coveted. The amendment was lost by almost a unanimous vote.

The Industrial Council also declared itself in favor of having armories erected, because such would furnish work to labor. Once before the Council had gone on record as against the proposed city bond issues for the building of armories for the Third Regiment and Battery B, but on Sunday the body changed its former decision and voted to approve the bond issues for these two enterprises together with the other proposed issues. It was stated that whether or not the bond issue was voted upon favorably the armories would be built—if not by the city, then by subscription.

CRAFT UNION SELFISHNESS.

Engineers Displaced by Motors Oppose Electric Car Operators.

Denver, July 1.—Grand lodge officers of four of the largest railway organizations in the country—conductors, firemen, engineers and trainmen—have been in Denver taking up questions of great importance to the railway men of the West, chief among which is the matter of representation and wages of organized railway men on the interurban lines controlled by the steam roads.

The Colorado & Southern, being the first road to inaugurate the electric service in connection with its steam service and with electric and steam cars running over the same tracks, this is the first road that will have to deal with the official representatives of the railway brotherhoods who are asking for concessions in the way of employment of men and regulation of hours that the officials of the road have not seen fit to grant in past conferences with local committees.

The Brotherhood chiefs, seeing that the engineers skill and knowledge are going by the board, and unwilling to educate their membership to Socialism, are now contesting solely for jobs. They want the steam service men given first recognition and also want them given the majority of the runs on the interurban between Denver and Boulder. The company has already granted the steam railroad men half of the interurban runs, but has reserved the right to employ electric car operators to man the remainder of the cars.

GRAIN ELEVATOR MEN STRIKE.

Chicago, July 2.—A strike of grain elevator employees tied up the operations of eighteen storehouses of cereals in Chicago and the Calumet district. The men struck when the employers refused to sign an agreement similar to last year's contract. About half the force obtained concessions from the elevator owners. These remained at work between 600 and 700 men constitute the membership of the striking union.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH WILL ADJUST THE ANXIOUS QUESTION OF PROVIDING PURSUITS FOR CHILDREN.

Hardly a day passes but that some woman, borne down with anxiety, puts a question that more often than not proves a poser. "What shall I do with my boys? or, what shall I do with my girls?" Trade after trade, business after business is brought forward and discussed. The possibilities are analyzed, the chances of promotion in this one or that one are thrashed out, the cost of apprenticeship, and probable return in wages are looked into, but in the majority of cases the discussion proves futile, and the child accepts the first offer that comes along and starts life in a trade or business for which he or she has neither liking nor ability. As a natural consequence we find, no matter in what part of the world we may turn, round pegs trying to accommodate themselves into square holes, and vice versa. We find boys, who have the faculty of construction well developed, and who would make excellent mechanics, wearing out their lives on office stools or behind counters; boys who are fitted by nature for travel and adventure, poisoning their blood in some musty, dusty warehouse; boys, who, were they given a chance, would make excellent journalists, or even artists, working as errand boys or paper runners, or in similar occupations. Again we are often confronted with girls of undoubted material and domestic instincts, standing behind some draper's counter exposed to vitiated atmosphere and conditions which are generally detrimental to the physical well-being of the future mothers of our race, for the sake of a few paltry shillings per week. Some girls are fitted to be creators of the dainty confections in dress that women love, their senses love dainty and fragile things, they do not find pleasure in domestic labors, but necessity acts as a compelling force and as a result many a gifted embryo milliner, or dressmaker has been lost to the world and have passed their days in uncongenial toil in some second-rate hotel or boarding house.

Now, Socialism teaches that it is mere waste of good stuff and valuable time to attempt to fit these round pegs into square sockets.

In effect it says that every child born of its mother has certain characteristics which, in a properly organized society, would be encouraged and developed. Thus, during early infancy the parental care would be sufficient, but as soon as the child was old enough to attend school its growing capabilities should be watched and trained, and opportunity should be provided to give them full

vent. Thus by the time the elementary school days were ended, the teachers would be able to say, with a fair amount of certainty, as to what calling or line of life each child was fitted for. There need be no chance at all about it. Phrenological and physiological science can speak with authority to-day upon this point, if necessary, and with advancing knowledge its voices will become even more positive and its calculations more accurate.

But says one: What is the use of finding out the capabilities of our children when every trade and calling is so overcrowded that it is futile to look for permanency of employment in any trade?

That is just where the shoe pinches. It is useless for one to attempt to disguise the truth. So long as we are content to put up with the hopelessly chaotic method of business that pertains to-day, so long shall we have to face the problem of uncertainty of employment. Look around and what do we find in practically every industry? Lack of organization and method resulting in weeks of pressure and overtime, and months of slackness and unemployment. Not in one trade only do we find this, but in every trade. Carpentering, building, tailoring, engineering—none are immune. There is plenty of work for all, but the gross quantity is so unequally distributed among men and over periods that some men have more than they can digest within the prescribed period, while others are starving for lack of a job.

Now, Socialism says: "In a Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth not only will the children be watched and trained during school days so as to give them a chance to develop along the line of their natural bent, but when, after passing through the technical schools, they are ready to enter upon the more serious duties of life, they will find awaiting them a post in the community's productive system, and an assurance that as long as they are willing to work in the interests of the community, so long would the community ensure them against poverty or destitution through lack of employment."

This, of course, necessitates the nationalization of industries, not of one or two industries, but all, and the substitution of a scientific orderly system of production for use for the present chaotic wasteful and unethical system of production for profit. For the sake of the children's future all women should adopt Socialism and work towards this end.—*Westralian Worker, Australia.*

New England Weavers' Conference.

Fall River, July 1.—The textile councils of this city and New Bedford, representing about 50,000 operatives, directly or indirectly, met in conference in Weavers' Hall in this city. There were twenty-six delegates present, fifteen from New Bedford and eleven from this city. The conference was called at the instigation of the New Bedford council for the purpose of discussing matters in the interest of the operatives of the two cities.

Taney, president of the Fall River council, called the delegates together

and stated that as the conference had been asked for by the New Bedford people, they should be heard first. The New Bedford delegates presented three matters for the consideration of the conference. The first proposition was to get a week's vacation this summer for the operatives of the two cities or for all of New England, if possible. The second was relative to the sliding scale which exists in this city, and upon which the New Bedford delegates sought information, and the third was that of getting together for joint action on legislative matters.

WHAT ARE WAGES?

That Small Part of Labor's Product Which the Capitalist Does Not Steal.

What are wages? Wages are that part of the product of labor which the capitalist pays to the workman out of the proceeds of the workman's own products. Say that a workman produces \$4 a day, and that \$1 is paid him for his labor. That \$1 is taken out of the wealth that he himself produces, and it is kindly given back to him by the capitalist, who pockets the other \$3. That is one feature of wages.

Another is that wages are the price of labor in the labor market, and that in the labor market, labor stands on the same footing as any other commodity; it is governed by the law of supply and demand; its price, the same as that of anything else—hairpins, shoes or cast-off clothing—is determined by the law of supply and demand; the more there is of these, the cheaper their price. Likewise with labor. Under the capitalist system, labor is a commodity in the market. The workman must sell his labor, which he gets paid for with the thing called wages, at the market price. If the supply of labor is so much larger than the demand, then, instead of getting his one dollar out of the four that he produces, in the illustration above given, he may get only ninety-five cents; if the demand for labor goes down further, he may get ninety cents as the price of his labor; and if it goes still further below the supply, still further down would go the price of labor, i. e., wages. The price of labor may sink to I don't know how low a level.

Some of you may say that the workman has to live, and there is a limit. No, there is no limit. The only limit that there is is a limit to the rapidity of the decline. Wages cannot fall from a hundred cents to ten cents, but they can fall by easy gradations even below ten cents.

We have, for instance, this story about the Chinese, that in some places they live only upon the rats they catch; that in other places, their stomachs having been squeezed still more, they live upon the tails of rats that others ate; and that in still other places there are Chinamen who live upon the smell of the tail of the rats. This may sound like a joke, and yet there is more truth than poetry about it.

In the history of France we have it reported that large masses of the population lived in the eighteenth century, during the ancient regime, upon herbs, the price of which for the whole year would not have been five francs. The human stomach is like an India rubber ball; you can squeeze it, and squeeze it, and squeeze it, and you can shave off and pare off the wants of the workman till his wants are merely those of the beast.

Wages, then, are the part of the product of labor which the capitalist allows the workman to keep, and which the capitalist does not steal, along with the other three parts.

Under Socialism, there will be no "wages," under Socialism the workman must get all the four dollars which he produces.

What are the things which compel the workman to-day to receive wages? First—The capitalist class owns all the things necessary to produce with; it holds the land, the railroads and the machinery with which to labor. The working class owns none of these necessities, all of which it needs to labor with; hence it must sell itself.

Second—The reason why the wage worker must put up with so small a return is that under this system he is not treated as a human being, Christianity to the contrary notwithstanding. The capitalists are refined cannibals; they look at the workman in no other light than a horse; in fact, in a worse light; they will take care of a horse, but let the workman die. Labor is cheap, and is treated that way under capitalism. Under Socialism, standing upon that high scientific plane, we see a higher morality. We see that Labor should not be treated as a chattel; it should not be treated as a commodity; it should not be treated as shoes, and potatoes and hairpins and cast-off clothing, but as a human being capable of the highest intellectual development. So treating him, the wage worker of to-day becomes a part owner in the machinery of production, and being part owner in the machinery of production he then gets the full return of his labor; he is then free from the shackles that compel him to accept wages; he becomes the boss of the machine, whereas to-day he is its appendage.

Under Socialism, we don't need potato-bugs to raise potatoes. Some people think that the wage-worker class must carry the capitalist on its back. As well say that you must have potato-bugs, or you won't have any potatoes. If

SOCIALIST PARTY

Repudiates Class Struggle in Favor of "Race Struggle"—Joins Reactionary Procession of Caste Makers.

Are we about to abandon the idea of brotherhood of man? Does modern science divide humanity permanently into inferior and superior races? Does it justify in any way those who contend for the dominant importance of blood and heredity in human affairs? Does it give a basis for an up-to-date adaptation of the age-old belief in aristocracy and caste?

We can no longer dismiss this question as though it had been solved by the American and French revolutions, or at the latest at the time of the abolition of slavery among the white races half a century ago. The real or pretended belief that underlies all slavery, that the children of certain perfectly healthy human beings are bound to grow up inferior to the children of other human beings, has more followers in the civilized world to-day than it has had for a hundred years.

In the United States and Europe the belief in the existence of a "natural" hereditary aristocracy has gained the upper hand among conservatives and among progressives alike, and is now winning a foothold where it never had one before—that is, among political radicals and leaders of scientific and philosophical thought.

I was sitting at the table not so long ago with a number of Northern radicals, including some who called themselves Socialists. The race question came up. A professor of political science at a leading university said: "If my daughter fell in love with a Negro, I'd kill her rather than see her married to him." When I suggested that he could scarcely be a Socialist, he answered: "Socialism has nothing to do with the brotherhood of man."

A few days later I sat down with a writer as radical and well known as any in the country. This gentleman claimed that Haeckel, or some other scientist of note, had said that the Negroes had probably evolved from another race of monkeys than the whites, and he supposed it would take fifty million years of racial evolution "to raise their brows one inch" until they equaled our own!

I appeal to any one who has discussed this question of late among radicals of the North or among Englishmen or Germans, to say whether he has not had many similar experiences. For my part I have more often heard the prejudices supported than attacked. For instance, a leader of the Socialist party, the organization to which the "class struggle" between capitalists and workers is everything, has announced in public, apropos of the Japanese immigration question, the Socialist heresy that the race struggle is an even more important "economic law" than the Marxian formula of class conflict.—*Wm. English Walling, in The Independent.*

you remove the potato-bugs, you will have all the more potatoes; remove the capitalist class and you will have the whole of your product; there will not then be any potato-bug, i. e., capitalist, to sponge up the bulk of your product.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

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UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

AUSTRALIA NOT A LAND OF PARADISE FOR LABOR—WAGE-EARNERS MEET SAME OPPRESSION THERE AS ELSEWHERE.

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, Aus.

Readers of *The People* are familiar with the fact that the capitalist press is constantly pointing to Australia as the land of the workman's paradise. The fact that the utterances emanate from that press should be enough to put a workman on his guard and cause him to discredit such stories, for the enemy's mouthpieces never tell Labor anything to its advantage. But there is also a silly Socialist party press in the United States which repeats the absurdities of the capitalist newspapers, and falls in line proclaiming Australia as a model land for workers.

A few incidents, taken from the proceedings of the recent congress of trades unions of New South Wales, will dispel these false notions. It will then be seen that in Australia as anywhere else under capitalism, there are no ideal conditions for the working class. A wage worker is a wage worker the world over, beset and harassed by an industrial devil. Not only that, but he is mixed up in associations calling themselves labor organizations which are nothing more than a farce so far as settling the labor question is concerned.

During the proceedings of the N. S. W. trade union congress, Peter Bowling, president of the Miners' Union for the Newcastle District, had occasion to speak on the "general strike." Now, it is a criminal offence to strike or to advocate a strike or to assist strikers in any way. But Bowling had dared the authorities to arrest him and he declared that he would dare them again. He stated that he "believed that the only power which they (the workers) possessed was the power of paralyzing industries," and he advocated on the spot a general strike to begin when the court trials of certain miners began at Albany.

This talk of strike resulted in scare head lines next morning and a policeman was sitting among the delegates at the convention on the same day. The Premier of N. S. W. attempted to get the newspaper reporters to sign affidavits on their stenographic reports of the general strike talk at the previous day's sitting, but the reporters refused to do so, and the official organ of the convention, "The Worker," stated:

"It is reported that Premier Wade wrote to one of the morning papers threatening action against it if speeches like the one made by Bowling were published."

Speaking in Newcastle a few days afterward, the State Premier expressed himself thus:

"There are people who are endeavoring to sow the seed of discontent and perhaps, possibly by the experience of bitter personal suffering, to arouse their fellow-beings to a feeling of resentment, to set class against class, and to stir up what in this country is nothing less than civil war. I refer so the propagation of this callous and brutal doctrine which you have heard preached, and that is known as a 'general strike.' We are asked to encourage a new doctrine; that when there is some trouble in some trade you are to have all industries paralyzed to bring pressure upon this one employer in regard to his employees. These persons who put forward this doctrine must realize that the public would never consent to be penalized in this way in respect of quarrels with which they have no concern. There was never a more callous and cruel doctrine propagated among a civilized people. If this organization or people, whoever they are, had the temerity to put into operation this infamous doctrine, the community at large would rise in its omnipotent wrath and wipe them off the face of the earth."

Wade would make it clear that while they had sympathy with the spirit of combination for "useful and proper" purposes, they must set their faces against the attempt to paralyze the whole country for the purpose of bringing about some result in some section of some small industry. If they wanted to see peaceful progress maintained, they should stand up fairly and fearlessly in support of peaceful methods. And he added: "Those who will not stand up to defend the present system, cannot complain if the system disappears, and they are left with fewer privileges and advantages than they had under it."

He concluded: "I protest against the attempts to inflame the public mind by wild statements regarding class efforts on the part of the Government, and the desire to stir up class hatred in the community, where every man should be, to his fellow-creatures, a friend and brother."

It is pointed out that while the Premier referred to Bowling's remarks at

the Congress, his speech can also be construed as a covert attack on the I. W. W. clubs, as these organizations have been regularly accused of advocating the general strike, and have consistently repudiated and refuted the assertions. But through all this talk can be gleaned the fact that the Australian workers have not everything milk and honey. The Clerks' Union recently published an exposure of the horrible conditions under which the clerks were forced to work and the miserable wages they received; in fact, no more scathing denunciation of Capitalism could have been uttered. Married men were working for \$5 to \$10 a week, and the \$10 men were the seldom met exceptions. The men were working under very unsanitary conditions and hours of labor. The exposure was the usual nine days' wonder. Then the Clerks' Union engaged a hall to talk it over with the "fair employers" so that they could mutually agree how to abolish the "unfair employer." Notwithstanding the fact that clerks in banks are forbidden to marry under a certain salary, and that they were close on the poverty line owing to the small wages, they "desired an effective system of compulsory training" on the plea that "they had to be careful about their European or Japanese cousins." Thus these unionists go clean off the track. Instead of uniting all workers to resist capitalist encroachment they keep up race prejudice among their own ranks.

Another characteristic of these ineffective organizations is manifested in the following motion, which was presented at the convention by the United Clerks' Union:

"Resolved, That Congress considers no Act dealing with arbitration is complete without a clause whereby every person working under an award obtained by a union shall contribute to the funds of such union."

Without entering into the merits of this motion, it is sufficient to say that it is another illustration of the union's wasting time over trifling questions, and overlooking the fundamental problem, emancipation from wage-slavery. The foregoing motion was raised because it often happens that when an increase of wages is awarded by the Arbitration Board, the award is made a "common rule," that is, it applies to all employees, whether or not their employees are unionists or non-unionists. So the clerks take this method and declare that no award is complete unless it provides that all workmen must pay dues to the union.

The labor movement here is similar to that in England and America, and on about the same par of development. It is false to single out this country as a model place for Labor and those who give out such misleading statements are either crooks or ignoramuses.

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—Prof. Max Muller.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU

ISSUES ADDRESS CALLING UPON EUROPEAN WORKINGMEN TO REFUSE TO HONOR RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT.

Brussels, June 17, 1909.

To the Central Committee of the Affiliated Parties:

Dear Comrades:—In a few days Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, will undertake a journey across Europe and will sojourn in Sweden, England, France and Italy.

The conscious working class cannot consider this visit as an ordinary incident of official diplomacy. Capitalist governments will certainly retain their part of greeting the tyrant of working and intellectual Russia, but the nations cannot look upon such an individual as a desirable guest. Above all it is the duty of workers to voice what the immense majority of their fellow-citizens have not dared repeating during these last years. Already a voice of vengeance, that of Citizen Branting, speaking in the name of the whole Social Democratic group, has been heard in the Swedish Parliament. Already in England, the delegates and the organs of the affiliated parties of our Bureau have decided to organize manifestations of protest, and, two days ago, Will Thorne echoed their sentiment in Parliament at Westminster.

France and Italy cannot remain silent as he, who incarnates the regime of bleeding reaction and whose reign has been disastrous for Russia and for all modern civilization, passes through their midst. Indeed, instead of practicing a policy of economy and financial purification, he has run the country into debt and tolerated in the army, as in civil administration, a system of organized brigandage. Instead of encouraging intellectual culture in an empire which numbers 85 per cent of illiterate people, he has maintained a stupid censorship and has cruelly persecuted the most devoted friends of public instruction.

Instead of re-establishing order by liberty he has multiplied punishment by hanging. He has constituted himself the titled protector of the Union of the Russian People, the sinister organization of pogroms and political assassinations. He has solemnly accepted the insignia, and in order that no one should doubt of his complicity in this infamy, he has, with the concurrence of the government, officially subsidized this association of bandits. Such encouragement was not sufficient for him: he has granted impunity to the black bands, by pardoning their members who have been convicted of assassinations; he has not ceased exchanging telegrams with their president, Dr. Doubrovne, a notorious criminal, who caused Deputy Jollos to be killed, who was accused by the Grand-ducal government of Finland of having caused Deputy Herzenstein to be assassinated, who was denounced by his former secretary Proussakov, as having instigated the outrage in which Count Witte was to have met his death.

This infamous policy Nicholas II has completed by making of spying a State institution inseparable from his system of government. The Azef affair from this point of view has torn down every covering. It has laid bare a regime as corrupt from a moral point of view as it is from an economic point of view and has instigated political crimes in order to lead its authors to certain death.

Lastly, a recent interpellation in the Duma has demonstrated that the examinations are accompanied by threats of

death, which are meant to draw false depositions from the accused. Acting on orders from high places, the prison administration practices systematic flogging and torturing of prisoners, with, more than once, death as a result. By the director's orders the soldiers shoot men and women prisoners through the windows. At the present moment epidemics of typhus and fever are raging in the majority of the prisons, as a result of insufficient sanitation, and the lack of good food, or the bad quality of the foods, and overcrowding. In February, 1909, there were 181,137 prisoners—when there is not sufficient room for half that quantity. There are numerous cases of acute phthisis, insanity, and the prisons, transformed first into torture chambers, become finally cemeteries for the prisoners and hotbeds of contagion for the rest of the population.

Will the civilized world declare itself accomplice of all these abominations, by letting their responsible author pass without protestation? Will it bend the knee before this potentate, who surpasses in cruelty Abdul Hamid, who re-venge himself for a crushed revolution, by torture and assassinations, and whose object is to extract new millions in order to continue his nefarious work? When the Russian Government undertakes to try extradited prisoners by the regular court, they have them shot point-blank during transport to another prison and then they justify this crime by stating that the prisoner attempted to escape.

It seems to us that the time has come to react against this regime which threatens the whole of the East. Already in Germany, without much trouble we can find divisions of police who cooperate in the acts of spying and provocation of the occult organizations of St. Petersburg and pliable magistrates who arrange judiciary comedies, with the object of pursuing students and thus furnishing to Nicholas II some food for his galleys. In Switzerland, high justice has shown what it is worth from a moral point of view, at the time of the Vassiloff affair, and in Belgium, at the present moment an attempt is being made to make this little country an accomplice of the crimes of Czarism. Lastly, in France, the secret Russian police extends its ramifications all over under the direction of Azef's accomplices, who, several times, have tried to compromise the right of shelter.

These facts, known to all, characterize one of the points of the present moment. They tend to prove that Czarism is seeking to re-establish its ancient hegemony policy and at the same time to renew the libertine tradition of the Sacred Alliance. But the liberating movement of workingmen must not be hampered either by the pusillanimity of middle class democracy, nor by the violence of the despotic autocrat. That is why it shall make its voice to be heard everywhere and it shall signify to the chiefs of the black bands, that we are not yet ripe for the knout.

The Executive Committee of the B. S. I.
Edouard Anseele,
Leon Fumemont,
Emile Vandervelde,
Camille Huysmans,
Secretary.

PROPERTY MORE THAN LIFE

By C. B. Wells, New Haven.

Not long ago I read in a newspaper despatch that a number of people in Long Island had been going to the ocean side of that island and had collected piles of crates of onions which had floated ashore. They afterward took these onions across Great South Bay and sold them to good advantage.

Now, there had been no ship reported lost or overdue, which might have contained the onions. But there had been a vessel coming from the South, which had a cargo of onions aboard. It had, however, received a wireless message that the market price for this commodity was very low, and consequently the product was thrown overboard to keep the price up.

This same "trick," "business ability," is practised in many other lines of staple commodities, regardless of how many people are compelled to suffer as a consequence. And why is it done? Why is property thus put above human life? It is because the owners of these goods are in business for private gain. They want the highest price possible and they don't care who pays the bill in suffering.

Private control of the resources of life and the means of production and distribution are the reasons such selfish and insane conditions exist. It is criminal and suicidal to allow them to flourish; they must be abolished, and to do this the working people, who are the greatest sufferers, must take up the work of organizing themselves into a political party of their own, a strictly working class party, and also into an industrial revolutionary union.

The Socialist Labor Party is that political party that stands for the interest of the wage-earner. Get into it, fellow workingmen, and help bring on the day of Labor's freedom.

SOCIALISTS AND THE DRINK EVIL

It Is One of the Effects of Capitalism, Supported by Capitalists, and Will Fall with Their Fall.

Perhaps it may be just as well to point out here that Socialists are under no delusion with regard to the drink evil.

They are clearly cognizant of the fact that it is largely due to the unhealthy social conditions that exist, producing a corrupting luxury at one end of the social scale, and a pestilence of poverty at the other.

They know that with the advent of a better social order the drink evil would disappear without special legislation to cope with it.

The more sober a people the sooner will they perceive the necessity for improving their conditions.

Keep a man in drink, and you keep him in slavery. His will is undermined, his judgment is warped, his character is debased—he is easy prey for the robbers.

Socialism makes for sobriety. But it is equally true that sobriety makes for Socialism.

We have no sympathy, however, with the anti-Socialist temperance advocates who are continually preaching at the workers, and attributing their poverty to their drink habits.

In the first place, these smug preachers not only uphold the social system that is the primary cause of drunkenness, but also belong to the class, if only by the affinity of snobbishness, that tempts the workers to drink, and profits by their degradation.

Who are the shareholders in the big brewery companies.

A recent investigation made in England shows that in the shareholders' lists of the chief grog manufacturers of that country there are the names of 464 titled ladies, including duchesses, marchionesses, and countesses, 269 who hold the title of "lady," and 100 "honorables."

The amount of money these Mayfair beauties have invested in brewery shares is a little over a million. They are, however, beaten by the CLERGY, who hold \$1,600,000 in brewery shares.

The Rev. Dr. Leach, speaking at the autumn meeting of the London Congregational Union, declared that in three of the most important brewery companies the shareholders included:

4 Dukes	2 Archdeacons
42 Peers	1 Dean
17 Earls	2 Canons
5 Viscounts	82 Other Rev'n's
84 Baronets	33 Doctors
31 Knights	156 Army Officers
106 Honorables	3 High Court Judges

That people belonging to the same class and holding the same social creed as these gilded hypocrites should presume to lecture the workers, and attribute their miseries to drink, is one of the sickening features of the temperance cause—Queensland, Australia, Worker.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

IS FREER DIVORCE AN EVIL?

ENLIGHTENED LIBERAL THOUGHT SEES IN IT A PROPHECY OF A PURIFIED FAMILY IDEAL.

It will no doubt come as a shock to many good people to learn that one of the leading sociological authorities of the country, the author of a monumental "History of Matrimonial Institutions," Prof. George Elliott Howard, of the University of Nebraska, has lately enunciated the doctrine that the increasing number of divorces is "an incident in the mighty process of spiritual liberation" now going on in the world. This view, however, has at least the merit of hopefulness in regard to a tendency that, for the most part, has been regarded as an unmitigated evil. In the debates of the National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws, held at Washington and Philadelphia in 1906, it was taken for granted that divorce is in itself an evil, a cause of evil to be extinguished. The joint resolution passed by the Federal Congress, at the instance of President Roosevelt, instructing the Director of the Census to make a report on the divorce rate of the nation, was prompted by the same feeling; and the results of this investigation, now made public, are widely accepted as an evidence of national degeneration. The new figures show that the divorce rate is growing faster than ever. In 1870 the ratio of divorces to marriages was about 1 to 34; to-day it is 1 to 12. Even this estimate is regarded by some as too conservative. Prof. Walter F. Willcox, in the New York Times, computes that "divorce now terminates not far from one-tenth of all marriages in the United States." Such a calculation may well inspire alarm.

But Professor Howard is not perturbed by these figures. He feels that they have a progressive as well as a reactionary meaning. The breaking up or even the complete destruction of "the patriarchal family" does not seem to him a matter to be deplored. "More and more," he remarks (in The American Journal of Sociology), "wife and child have been released from the sway of the house-father and placed directly under the larger social control. The new solidarity of the state is being won at the expense of the old solidarity of the family." The argument proceeds:

"The family bond is no longer coercion but persuasion. The tie which holds the members of the family together is ceasing to be juridical and becoming spiritual. More and more the family is dominated by the sociogenetic or cultural forces and less and less by the so-called 'natural' phylogenetic desires. Essentially the family-society is becoming a psychic fact. Beyond question the individualization for the sake of socialization is producing a loftier ideal of the marital union and a juster view of the relative functions of the sexes in the world's work. Immediately, from the very nature of the process, it has insured most to the advantage of the woman. In the family, it is releasing her from manu viri and making her an even member of the conjugal partnership; in the larger society, it is accomplishing her political, economic, and intellectual independence. In a word, it is producing a revolution which means nothing less than the socialization of one-half of human kind."

"Now, this process of individualization, of liberation, is not yet complete. Indeed, its swiftest progress, its most visible results, belong to the last fifty years. Emphatically we are at the height of the transition from the old regime to the new. Therefore it is not strange that there should be frequent mis-selection, many maladjustments of newly sanctioned social relations. The old forces of social control have been weakened faster than the new forces have been developed. The old legal patriarchal bonds have not yet been adequately replaced by spiritual ties. There is frequent and disastrous clash of ideals. The new and loftier conception of equal rights and duties has rendered the husband and wife, and naturally the wife more often than the husband, sensitive to encroachment, and therefore the reaction is frequent and sometimes violent. In the present experimental stage, the finer and more delicately adjusted social mechanism is easily put out of order. The evil lurks not in the ideals but in the mistakes of the social builder."

Professor Howard goes on to elucidate four salient aspects of the divorce problem, as he sees them. In the first place, he observes, it is significant that liberty of divorce has a peculiar interest for woman. The wife more frequently than the husband seeks in divorce an escape from marital ills. During the years 1887-1906 over 60 per cent of all divorces were granted on the wife's petition. Judging from the statistics, it would seem that more women are guilty of adultery than men; but Professor Howard is convinced that, if the real facts were known, just the opposite would be shown to be true. As he puts it: "In large measure, directly or indirectly, this anomaly is due to the vicious dual

standard of morality by which society still measures the sexual sins of man and woman, to the woman's disadvantage. The divorce movement, it is safe to say, is in large part an expression of woman's growing independence."

From Professor Howard's point of view, the motive of the state in sanctioning an ever-extending list of legal causes for divorce is to be commended. Does not each new ground, he asks, in effect, give expression to a new idea of moral fitness, of social justice of conjugal rights? Why should the legal causes for divorce be reduced to the one "scriptural" ground? Adultery is not the only way of being unfaithful to the nuptial vow. Intemperance is just as harmful.

The third point emphasized by Professor Howard is that "the sources of the divorce movement are bad social conditions which may be remedied." The last and, in Professor Howard's opinion, the most prolific of all causes of divorce is "mis-selection, the failure to develop methods of social control adequate to the new psychic character of the family." To quote further:

"No one who in full detail has carefully studied American matrimonial legislation can doubt for an instant that, faulty as are our divorce laws, our marriage laws are far worse. There is scarcely a conceivable blunder left uncommitted; while our apathy, our carelessness and levity, regarding the safeguards of the marriage institution are well-nigh incredible. We are far more careful in breeding cattle or fruit trees than in breeding men and women. Let me repeat what I have more than once written: the great fountain head of divorce is bad marriage laws and bad marriages. The center of the dual problem of reforming and protecting the family is marriage and not divorce. One 'Gretchen Green' for clandestine marriages, like that at St. Joseph, Mich., is the source of more harm to society than are a dozen 'divorce colonies' like that at Sioux Falls, S. D. Indeed, the 'marriage resort' is the fruitful mother of the divorce colony. There is crying need of a higher ideal of the marriage relation; of more careful 'artificial selection' in wedlock. While bad legislation and a low standard of social ethics continue to throw recklessly wide the door which opens to marriage, there must of necessity be a broad way out."

"To the sixteenth-century reformer divorce is the medicine for the disease of marriage. Emphatically it remains so to-day. The wise reformer must deal with causes and not with effects. He will recognize that in a general but very real sense the divorced man or woman is a sufferer from bad social conditions. He will not waste his energy in unjustly punishing divorced people also some of them may deserve punishment. Rather he will strive to lessen the social wrongs of which the divorced man or woman is the victim. Let ecclesiastical synods, if they would serve society, concern themselves more with restraining the original marriages of the unit. Let them reflect on the social wickedness of joining in wedlock the innocent girl with the rich or titled rake; of uniting in the nuptial bond those who are tainted by inherited or acquired tendencies to disease and crime."—Current Literature.

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Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working-Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

BEATING THE LAWS

That is What the Brains of Our Capitalists Are Busy with.

"Boys, you've heard the new rules read. Now the question is, what can we do to beat them?" In these words the once famous baseball captain, Buck Ewing, used to address his players at the opening of each season. If you are looking for an index of American character and for a clue to industrial and political developments in this country in recent years, you might read all the recent baccalaureate addresses without finding anything more illuminating than this brief remark.

All our frenzied financiers and most of our captains of industry seem to have been acting on this advice. Here are the laws: now let us see what we can do to beat them, they seem to have been saying; and the most successful corporation attorneys have received enormous fees for telling him the laws could be beaten without being broken.

Perhaps no man in the last thirty years has been more successful in this game than the late Henry Huttlestone Rogers. "With all the investigations that have been had, and they began in 1870 and are still in progress, no punishable offense," says the New York Times, in a hostile editorial, "has ever been formally proved against him, and only inferential complicity established in practices that everybody now denounces, but against which the restraints of the law are only coming to be effective. Undoubtedly, though, Rogers' share in the unfair and abhorrent methods of Standard Oil was so considerable that he ought therefor to have suffered from the increasing torments of remorse; and undoubtedly he did not so suffer." Neither did Buck Ewing suffer any torments of remorse. The two men played very different games, but their ethics seem to have been about the same; and to an amazing extent it is the ethics of the American people. Break the laws? No; that is bad business, bad politics, bad morals. Beat the laws? Yes; that is clever politics and high finance.—Exch.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

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By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES	
In 1858	2,068
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In 1866	36,564
In 1870	41,139
In 1874	34,172
In 1878	14,237

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SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1909.

The world's old,
But the old world waits to be renewed,
Towards which, new hearts in individual
growth

Must quicken, and increase by multitude
In new dynasties of the race of men;
Developed whence, shall grow spontane-
ously

New churches, new economies, new laws,
Admitting freedom, new societies,
Excluding falsehood: He shall make all
new.

—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

PATRIOTISM AS SHE IS DID.

When, a few weeks ago, a song was
sung at an employed meeting in this
city, beginning:

"My country, what of thee?
What hast thou done for me
That I may sing?"

the righteous capitalist press of the
land sputtered like a bank president
caught with his hand in the till, and
with one voice denounced the "unpatri-
otic" sentiment.

And as actions speak louder than
words, the whole master class took up
the task of showing what true patriot-
ism was.

For instance, along came the wine
and liquor importers. To show how
they loved their country, they started
to congest the freight routes of two
oceans importing their wares so as to
get them in ahead of the new tariff
which their country was going to place
upon them.

Then appeared the envelope manu-
facturers. On the 22nd inst. they held
a conference at Buffalo, to adopt plans
whereby they could prevent their
country from manufacturing its own
envelopes, as it was making them
cheaper than they could.

Jacob S. Coxey also gave a valuable
demonstration of patriotism when he
urged upon Congress to protect Ameri-
can arsenic against Paris green and
London purple—because he had just
bought an arsenic mine.

In other words, "patriotism" is but a cloak
for the furthering of his interests, his
profits, his self-seeking, so long as
they can be served that way. And
when they can't, when "patriotism"
no longer proves profitable, "patriot-
ism" is rolled in the ditch.

The trouble with the masters was,
they thought the working people of
the country would continue forever
to take this sham patriotism at its
spurious face value, and in perpetuity
peacefully allow themselves to be
fleeced in its name. There is nothing
more "unpatriotic" to oppression than
to turn the searchlight upon it and
end its career. Well may the false
"patriots" howl.

ALDRICH'S JOKE.

Turning, during the debate on the
woollen schedules, upon his assailants,
Senator Aldrich let them know plump
and plain that he did not consider them
representatives of any interests engaged
in the woollen industries, including the
woollen operatives. And he triumphantly
announced that, as far as the latter
were concerned, he had not heard a word
from them in opposition.

This is a good joke—as good as Sam
Weller's at the trial of Pickwick for
breach of promise to marry.

The Aldriches have done everything in
their power to keep the working class
from being heard in the halls of Congress.
It must be admitted that this is logical
enough. Political Congresses are not
meant for, they are meant against the
under class. At the same time the fact
remains that the working class, in more
than one locality, on more than one oc-
casion, taking for true the declaration
of the Aldriches about our Government
being of, by and for the people, have en-
deavored to enter Congress, but at all

such times had found either their path
barred by the Aldriches, or a banana peel
thrown in their way by the same ele-
ment, so that they slipped and fell with
their noses flat against the pavement.
Whatever of legislation was schemable
was schemed, and put through by the
Aldriches, to keep the workers out of
Congress "legally"; whatever of chican-
ery was conceivable, in order to supple-
ment the "legality" was conceived and
practiced with the view, successfully car-
ried out, of keeping the working class
muzzled, out of and away from Congress.
If cunning out was not considered a sure
enough means, then some bogus "Labor
Party" was set up to draw away the
votes for the workingmen's candidate; if
a bogus "Labor Party" did not turn out
effective enough, then counting out was
resorted to. The end of the song was
the same—Labor's voice barred from
Congress by the Aldriches.

In view of these facts, the sight and
sound of an Aldrich putting his hands to
his ears in the Senate and denying that
Labor raises any objections because he
hears none is a good joke.

Sam Weller looking at the ceiling of
the court room to find, by order of the
Court, the man who had interrupted the
proceedings by calling out: "Spell it
with a w, Samivel, spell it with a w"—
that humorous character does not hold a
candle beside Aldrich straining his ear
to catch a protest, if any, from Labor
in Congress.

IMPORTED AND HOME FELONS.

Commissioner of Immigration Will-
iam Williams has started to bestir
himself on the subject of the physical,
mental and moral cripples that are
being "dumped" upon our shores by
the steamship companies, who "care
for nothing but their fares." The Com-
missioner's cue has been promptly
taken by the bourgeois, Republican as
well as Democratic, press. It is blos-
soming out in a neat crop of editorials
and correspondence invoking the God-
dess of Liberty to "guard our gates."
Some of the invokers break out into
poetry.

George Eliot referred somewhere to
"Abroad," meaning the continent of
Europe, as the vague term, applied by
all shattered reputations in England,
to the asylum whither they flee. What
the continent of Europe is to England
the United States is to the whole of
Europe, insular as well as continental.
Sharpeners of all degrees who have been
over-sharp flee hither. Hither come
as to an asylum the embezzlers, the
blackmailers, the fraudulent bank-
rupts, in short, that numerous class of
people who live by their wits, and who,
as such, usually have but little wit to
spare. The charge that these mental
cripples are dumped upon our shores
is true; and sad it is 'tis true. But
saddest of all would be the misfor-
tune of the truth being turned and put
to the use of concealing another, and
still more weighty, truth.

There are in America more frauds
and cheats than in any other country.
Whence come they? Are they all im-
portations? Far from it. A goodly
number, aye, the majority are domes-
tic products. America produces its
own felons in abundance, more nume-
rously than any other country. This is
natural. The largest capitalist coun-
try in the world cannot choose but
yield the largest crop of frauds. For
every one crook whom we import, we
ourselves produce a dozen. Keep out
the foreign cheats? Yes, if it can be
done. But let us be on our guard
against imagining, or being made to im-
agine, that by "guarding our gates" the
country will be kept clean.

There is a suspicious anxiety on the
part of the above referred to invokers
of the Goddess of Liberty. There is a
distinct note of the "Stop thief!" cry
in the invocations. It looks as if our
domestic felons are trying to play the
"Protection" trick. It very much
sounds as if they are afraid of foreign
competition in felony. The home
felons are no better than the imported
ones. There is but one disinfectant
that will steady—the Socialist Republic,
otherwise known as "Rough on Fel-
ony."

THE RIGHT THING DONE.

The Berlin "Vorwarts," central organ
of the German Social Democracy, gives
in its issue of the 13th of the current
month an interesting account of the at-
tempt made by some British pure and
simple Unionists, led by capitalistic of-
ficials of both Great Britain and Germany,
to rope the German Social Democracy
into playing the role of cat's-paw for the
fishy purposes of the British and German
reactionary schemers.

A circular was received in Berlin in-
viting people generally, the German So-
cial Democracy, in particular, to organize
a committee for the reception of "English
Labor-leaders" who were about to visit
the country. The signers of the circular
were headed by Freiherr von Berlepsch.
The circular itself set forth that the visit
of the English Labor-leaders was the
result of an invitation from the "Ger-
man-English Fraternity Committee," and
that the visitors were to be shown "the

most important institutions of Berlin
with an eye specially to the workmen's
interests." At the head of these
"most important institutions with an
eye specially to the workmen's inter-
ests" which were to be honored with a
visit, the circular mentioned the Hirsch-
Duncker Unions—organizations builded
and run by capitalist interests, and as
reactionary, if the thing is possible, as
the Mitchell Compers concerns in Ameri-
ca. The circular closed with this sen-
tence: "Last year the German workers
were received and greeted by His Ma-
jesty the King himself, through the re-
presentative of the Cabinet and the
Country Board, as well as through the
Lord Mayor and other distinguished per-
sonages." Finally, among the Committee
there were, besides Berlepsch, the Presi-
dent of the Hirsch-Duncker Unions, Gold-
schmidt, and the Reichstag members
Wiener and Schrader, both of them, of
course, capitalist dignitaries. The "Vor-
warts" closes the episode with the
words: "Neither the party nor the
Unions had, as may be easily understood,
the slightest inclination to serve as stuff-
ing for battleship fanatics, Hirsch-
Duncker Unions and the collection of
social reformers which was crowded to
the front." The party kept away.

Of course the German party did the
right thing. In this instance, however,
the right thing was easily done. The
German party has passed the period of
struggle in such matters. Not so we here
in America. The right thing, as the
Socialist Labor Party would do exactly,
and every time, requires here an amount
of fortitude not demanded in Germany.
The right thing, done in America, is im-
mediately met by the howl of "Union-
smashing!" raised by our Hirsch-Dunck-
ers, backed by the weaklings and vision-
aries who imagine Hirsch-Dunckerism
can be "converted" by the humble pro-
cess of allowing oneself to be turned into
stuffing for it.

But time and tide come to all men.
The day will come when it will be as
easy to do the right thing in America as
in Germany—the day when the motley
crew of weaklings and visionaries will
have been swept away from the path of
the Movement's progress which they now
encumber.

In the meantime, with an eye steady
upon the easy-sailing open sea that lies
beyond, the S. L. P. cautiously but deter-
minedly threads the rock-strewn channel.

Among the Pillars of Law and Order
the Western Union is one of Corinthian
elaborateness. Was it not long an ap-
parage of Jay Gould? Now this Law and
Order concern takes its place with the
felons of the land, it being indicted by
the Grand Jury of Cincinnati for com-
plicity in the bucket shop game of swin-
dle.

The Daily People of June 22 (Weekly
July 3) contained a "correction" to a
correspondence from Phoenix, Ariz.,
which had reported some corrupt politi-
cal acts committed by members of an
alleged I. W. W. organization in that
town. The "correction" also came from
Phoenix; it claimed to be the result of
a careful examination of all the facts,
and "struck the posture of sublimated
veracity and injured innocence. The
"correction," which had a decidedly fishy
appearance, was forwarded by this office
to its Phoenix correspondent with the
request for a reply. Upon the receipt of
this, the "correction" and reply were
published together on the dates
above mentioned. Both spoke for
themselves. Now comes a bundle
of Phoenix papers that throw
a settling light upon the "correction."
The signer of the "correction," as Presi-
dent of the Committee, one F. Velarde,
is now reported to have been charged
with, and arrested for theft; to have
"corrected" the charge with a plea of not
guilty, adding the announcement of in-
tending "to fight to the last ditch" to
prove the falsity of the charge; and then
to have suddenly changed his mind and
to have pleaded guilty of stealing nine
sacks of grain. Of course F. Velarde is
no member of the I. W. W., as he
claims to be. There is no
I. W. W. for the likes of him to disgrace
with their membership. In the mean-
time it is worthy of note how closely re-
lated are veiled or unveiled dynamites
with thieves. Both belong to the family
of slummers.

Pennsy Paid Much Less Wages.

Philadelphia, June 30.—Wages paid
on the Pennsylvania Railroad system,
during 1908, according to a tabulation
just prepared by the company, amounted
to \$125,543,947. This represented a re-
duction of \$29,471,951 as compared with
1907. In that year the companies em-
ployed an average of 199,000 men, while
in 1908 the number was 175,000—a re-
duction of 24,000 men.

The rate of wages as established for
1907, which represented an increase of
ten per cent. over that paid during the
greater part of 1908, was maintained for
all classes of employees. There were, by
reason of decreased business, some re-
ductions in hours in 1908, which af-
fected the gross sums earned by em-
ployees.

THOMAS PAINE

As "rehabilitators" the Paine celebra-
tions were superfluous. Social progress is
rehabilitating the illustrious author of
the "Age of Reason" and of "Common
Sense" and co-founder of the American
Republic more than any set praises
could. Time is taking charge of pro-
ving the "dirty little atheist" a cleaner,
a larger and a more truly religious man
than the petty, mentally and morally
unclean killer and shooter who dared
wag his tongue against him. As to the
churches, the "higher criticism" that the
leading Protestant ministers are pur-
suing, and the powerful Modernist Move-
ment in the Catholic church itself, whose
brightest intellects are now only repeat-
ing facts and arguments, many of which
have long ago been stated and advanced
by Paine—these are so many acts of hom-
age rendered to the memory of the great
pioneer of enlightenment. There is no
better rehabilitation of a man than for
his quondam foes to adopt the principles
for which they once condemned him.
This has been done to Paine—and is done
more and more—and will be done in even
larger measure as the race progresses
onward. The rehabilitators have been
carrying coals to Newcastle.

It is not by rehabilitating him that our
generation can honor itself by honoring
Paine. The shades of a man, cast in
the large mold of Paine, feel greatest
gratification if the admiration and grate-
tude bestowed upon his merits do not
serve to conceal some error which is
harmful, and which he himself, with ma-
ture experience, would have corrected;
while, on the other hand, the shades of
such a man can only grieve if his merits
are used to blur, worse yet, to justify
the mistake.

Paine has been praised by his "rehabili-
tators" for voting against the beheading
of Louis XVI and for having braved the
enmity of the French revolutionists for
the stand he took in the matter. Such
being his convictions, it was the manly
thing to stand by them—regardless of
personal consequences. But were his
convictions sound, under the circum-
stances?

The beheading of Louis XVI was as
benevolently sagacious an act as was the
shooting of Maximilian at Queretaro.
There are times when a symbolic act,
performed upon a conspicuous theater,
though cruel in appearance, is the benig-
nity in fact.

Had the Austrian Maximilian, the in-
vader of Mexico, who, with the protec-
tion of two foreign temporal thrones,
those of Napoleon III and of Pius IX,
sought to wade through slaughter and
rapine to a throne in Mexico—been al-
lowed to escape with his life, then the
measure would have been construed as
denoting a self-stultifying respect for
the "brother of an Emperor." The con-
sequences would have been of the worst
for America. As it was, we have been
left alone to solve our own problems
without foreign intervention, and in the
regular course of social evolution. No
more Archdukes dared take their
chances.

Had Louis XVI, who betrayed France
to the Duke of Brunswick, then ready to
invade the land, been treated with "ben-
ign contempt," the issue of the French
Revolution—that shake-up so necessary
to all Europe—would probably have been
different. An act, that looks like a dis-
play of respect for one to whom no re-
spect is due, both encourages the foe and
discourages the militants in revolt.

True enough, as Paine said, it was not
against the man but the monarchy that
the revolution was directed. There are
times when such distinctions are too fine
to be perceived. The mailed glove is
harmless without the hand inside of it.
It was not as a moralist but as a states-
man, at the critical hour of a revolution
when a whole Nation's welfare trembled
in the scale and a great Cause was at
stake, that Paine figured in France.
After an accomplished Revolution, with
society settled and safe, the principle of
benignity is benign, because wise; dur-
ing a Revolution, with society in a state
of dynamics, the principle of benigni-
ty is UNbenign, because unwise.

Paine erred when he voted against the
beheading of the traitorous representa-
tive of the long line of bloodstained and
equally traitorous Capetingians. It was
an error that our generation can do the
shades of venerated Thomas Paine no
greater favor than to point out, lest, the
principle being accepted, evil come to all
that Paine himself held dearest.

Disheartening Honolulu Strikers.

Honolulu, July 1.—The Japanese
training squadron sailed to-day for
Japan and the United States cruiser
St. Louis will sail Sunday for Samoa.

Admiral Nijich's attitude in favor of
the employers in the great Japanese
plantation strike was a great disap-
pointment to leaders of the strikers
who had been promised he would aid
them. The admiral refused to receive
Negoro and Makinov, the two leaders
indicted for alleged conspiracy. These
men have declared new strikes will be
ordered to-morrow but the laborers are
becoming weary and it looks as though
the strike would collapse after the de-
parture of the squadron.

THE MEANING OF SOCIALISM

ITS EARLY HISTORY AND PRESENT ACCEPTATION—KARL MARX
PUT IT ON SOUND BASIS.

Socialism is the product of the nine-
teenth century, and to know its mean-
ing one must follow its development.

The term was first used in England in
1835, although the spirit of Socialism
had come into existence some time prior
to this date. In order to understand
the significance of the movement, it is
necessary to remember two things:
namely, the influence of the French revo-
lution, which filled the minds of men
with the hope that all social evils would
be permanently cured by an extension
of political democracy. And, in the
second place, along with this political
movement came the remarkable indus-
trial changes which are now familiarly
known as the Industrial Revolution. It
was during this period that capital, in
the form of labor-saving machines, be-
came relatively more important in pro-
portion than the laborer, and the factory
system, with its attendant evils of
long hours and insanitary conditions,
began to develop. The men who saw
this movement most clearly lost faith
in the political reforms of the time and
began to lay stress upon the necessity
of social improvement and reconstruc-
tion.

By bearing in mind the fact that dur-
ing the period in which Socialism first
found formal expression, political dem-
ocracy and the rise of the factory sys-
tem were the dominant social facts,
one can understand why Socialism took
the particular form that it did. The
Socialists prior to 1840 advocated two
fairly distinct reforms. One, which
would now be known as social welfare
work, was an attempt to improve the
conditions under which the workmen
were performing their daily tasks, and
to bring education to the children of
all employees. The leader in this move-
ment, and the man who is now regarded
as the best representative of the Social-
ism of this date, was Robert Owen.
While Owen was for a long time almost
wholly interested in attempts to im-
prove factory conditions, his plans for
social betterment eventually graded off
into the more visionary schemes that
prevailed among Socialists of that time.

The second class of reforms referred
to were older in origin than those pro-
posed by Owen, and hence they were
more directly influenced by the ideal-
ism of the French Revolution. While
differing from one another in details,
they were in the main utopian schemes
for the immediate transformation of
the whole industrial and social order of
society. In general the plans provided
for the organization of ideal communi-
ties in which the Socialistic ideas should
be put into operation. The common
note between these two classes of re-
forms was the attempt to improve the
conditions of the working classes, and
the dominant feature of the Socialism
of this period was its utopian character.

The next important advance in the
development of Socialist ideas was made
by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels,
two men who spent their lives in the
endeavor to benefit the working class,
and who are the acknowledged found-
ers of the so-called "scientific or revo-
lutionary" Socialism. The Socialism of
Marx, set forth in his book called "Das
Capital," has representatives in almost
every country of the civilized world,
and is the most serious and compre-
hensive statement of the subject in exist-
ence. The central principle in the So-
cialism of Marx is the theory of "sur-
plus value," which means that after the
laborer has been paid a wage just suf-
ficient to maintain himself and family,
the surplus produce of labor is appropri-
ated by the capitalist. This theory is
an application of the principle that
labor is the source of all value, a prin-
ciple that was held by a number of the
early economists and particularly by
Adam Smith and David Ricardo, the
two most prominent founders of polit-
ical economy. Marx accepted this prin-
ciple in all of its logical consequences,
and proceeded to build upon it his whole
theory of Socialism.

The great aim of Marx was to show
the law of industrial development in
modern times, which he conceived to be
dominated by capital. He believed that
capital came into existence in accord-
ance with, and was governed by natural
laws, the inevitable tendency of which
was toward a control of capital by soci-
ety as a whole. His task, therefore, as
he conceived it, was not to preach a
new social and economic gospel, nor
to provide schemes of social regenera-
tion, like those advocated by the utopian
Socialists, nor even to attempt to al-
leviate the present system, but to explain
and to promote the inevitable process
of social evolution so that the domina-

tion of capital should run its course
and give place to the higher system:
namely, Socialism.

Marx made his principal attack upon
the present system which permits pri-
vate ownership of the means of produc-
tion, particularly of land and capital.
Prior to the rise of the system of pro-
duction which now prevails, and which
Marx called the capitalistic system, in-
dustry was carried on by the individual
and there was no question as to the
ownership of the product. What a man
made with his own labor and with his
own tools belonged to himself. It is
very different under the existing sys-
tem, the most conspicuous result of
which, according to Marx, is that pro-
duction is a social operation, carried on
by men organized and associated in fac-
tories and large industrial concerns, but
the product is no longer owned by the
individual laborer, but is appropriated
by the capitalist employer. It is social
production with capitalistic appropri-
ation. Whereas property formerly rested
upon the labor of the individual, it
now rests upon the labor of other indi-
viduals. This is the contradiction which
runs through the entire history of the
capitalistic system, and in it, Marx as-
serts, we have the explanation of all
the antagonism and confusion of mod-
ern times. And furthermore, as the
supremacy of the system extends itself
over the world, the antagonism between
social production and capitalistic appro-
priation must become more and more
extended, and the natural result is the
development of two distinct social classes—the capitalist class, whose dominant
interest is to continue the existence of
the present system, and the wage-ear-
ning class, whose interest is to come into
possession of the product which they
produce.

Another important result of the sys-
tem, according to Marx, is while there
is organization or association within the
factory itself there is the anarchy of
competition outside of it. Each capi-
talist is endeavoring to gain possession
of the market without any regard to
the supply required by that market.
The production is controlled by the best
interest of the capitalist owner, which
often leads to methods of adulteration,
bribery and intrigue, and to an econ-
omic warfare that is both wasteful and
detrimental to the interest of society.
It is this disregard of the supply re-
quired by the market which gives rise
to overproduction and accounts for in-
dustrial crises and panics.

The antagonism between the social
production and capitalistic appropriation
will continue until, after hard expe-
rience, the working class will exercise
their political rights and gain political
control of society. They will expro-
priate private owners of the means of
production and manage industry in the
interest of society as a whole instead
of in the interest of a class as at pre-
sent. Society will thus pass into the
Socialistic stage through a revolution
determined by the natural laws of evo-
lution, and not by a merely arbitrary
and violent exercise of power.

This is the statement of Socialism
as Marx conceived it. While it is true
that he looked forward to a revolution
in the existing order of society, in
regard to private ownership of land and
capital, the revolution was not to be of
arbitrary power, coupled with law-
lessness and the destruction of prop-
erty. On the contrary, in keeping with
his whole interpretation of social devel-
opment, Socialism was to be realized by
the process of evolution.—F. S. Deibler,
in "Mine Workers' Journal."

BAKERS SLAVE 20 HOURS A DAY.

Denver, July 1.—When the Jewish
bakers here went on strike a week ago,
Denver learned for once the inhuman
conditions which the men were compelled
to labor under. In a meeting which was
held at Goldammer Hall, the speakers
stated that the men have been worked
as high as twenty hours in one day, and
that the customary time to be detained
was about fourteen hours. Men had
scarcely seen their families for weeks, and
when they got home late at night or
early in the mornings from shops where
they are employed they had scarcely
time to eat before they fell asleep. Oth-
ers testified that they found themselves
in trouble because they would sink to the
floor exhausted in the establishments
where they had been working for fifteen
to eighteen hours without rest.

The strikers demanded a day of ten
hours and 35 cents per hour for overtime.
Shops operated by Baskowitz, Altman,
Goldstein and Katz settled with the men,
but Susman and Hershkovitz refuse to
come to terms.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—It is a great pity
about The People.

Uncle Sam—Inasmuch as to which?
B. J.—Well, you see, it seems to imag-
ine that everybody is a Socialist.

U. S.—(with a broad grin)—That charge
takes the cake. I've heard a good many
more or less ridiculous charges against
that paper; but this one, that it takes
everybody to be a Socialist, does sound
the most idiotic yet. Kindly explain.

B. J.—Won't you agree that most, if
not all its space is taken up with econ-
omic and sociologic and statistical arti-
cles?

U. S.—That is it to a T.

B. J.—And won't you admit that such
articles are comparatively difficult to
understand?

U. S.—Admitted.

B. J.—And don't you see that other
articles that are less difficult would be
more readily understood, and would be
purer to read?

U. S.—For instance?

B. J.—Historic articles, light criti-
cisms, satirical squibs on the present sys-
tem, "arrow heads" showing that things
are out of gear, pointed exposures of
the trickery of capitalist politicians, etc.
Such things would be spicy.

U. S.—And do you mean to say the
paper has none of these?

B. J.—No, I don't say that. But if it
were to write more of these and less of
the hard scientific matter, it would reach
more people and do better work.

U. S.—Hem!

B. J.—See here! A scientific article
may be understood by one who is already
a Socialist, while any of those light
squibs I mentioned can be read with
pleasure.

U. S.—And UNDERSTOOD by people
who are not yet Socialists?

B. J.—(rubbing his hands)—Now you
got it! Now you got it!

U. S.—"IT"? Nay, nay; I got YOU.

B. J.—Me?

U. S.—Yes. Your reasoning amounts
to this: Light articles can be easily
understood by people who are not So-
cialists;—

B. J. nods, smiling approvingly.

U. S.—Articles on political economy
and kindred subjects are harder to un-
derstand by people who are not Social-
ists;—

B. J. nods and smiles still more ap-
provingly.

U. S.—From this you draw the con-
clusion that the scientific articles must
be addressed to Socialists;—

B. J. getting beside himself with nods
and smiles of approval.

U. S.—And the light articles are ad-
dressed to and can profit only with non-
Socialists.

B. J.—You got it! You got it!

U. S.—Hence you conclude further
that

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PIERSON MAINTAINS SPLENDID RECORD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find one sub to "Der Arbeiter" and sixteen to the Weekly People, with money order for same. I secured two more applications for membership in the Fourteenth Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, Chicago, and will try to get more before winding up the work here.

The conditions in Chicago are on a par with those towns that D. Rudnick speaks about in last Saturday's issue of the Daily People. Out of all the shops I canvassed during the month, only one was working full handed and that was the Havana Cigar factory, located on Washington Boulevard, which supplies, so I am told, the United Cigar Stores, of which there are over 200 in the city, with cigars.

It would pay those workmen who allow themselves to be stuffed with the yarn that there is work for every one who wants it in the city to go down any afternoon between the hours of 12 and 1.40 in front of the "News" office in Fifth avenue and see the army of men lining up on both sides of the street for a block anxiously waiting for the 1.40 edition of the "News" to come out with its Want Ads. When the paper appears, so eager are these unfortunate men to get a copy, that were it not for the fact that policemen are stationed there, the newsboys would run a good chance of being mobbed.

Very few jobs are to be had nowadays through the above source, and I believe if the truth were only known it would be seen that a good lot of the Want Ads appearing in the different capitalist papers are nothing but fakes.

I will leave this coming Thursday for Lafayette, Indiana, and while there will do all I can to increase the circulation of our Party papers. Chas. Pierson
Chicago, Ill., June 28.

GOOD WORK FOR THE PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find two subscriptions for the Weekly People. I got these yesterday in this city, and at the same time I sold eight pamphlets besides securing two subscriptions for our German paper and one for the Jewish paper. I also sold two sub-cards for the Weekly People. All this was the work of from four to five hours.

Now every comrade can do as much as this every week. He knows or should know that effort is necessary to gain the emancipation of the working class. We are in a fight, comrades, and not in a go-as-you-please contest. So wake up and do your share. K. Georgewitch,
Bridgeport, Conn., June 28.

TIMELY WORDS ON IMPORTANT TOPIC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed herein are six names and addresses, totalling three and one-half yearly Weekly People subscriptions, and a two-dollar order for books. This concludes the week's work since last communication in reference to the opening of the California-New York contest. Probably it is less difficult for me to get subs. now since the "easy" ones around me have not been "touched" than it will be later when all those "ripe" ones will have been plucked. There may be something in such reasoning. But it is also more than likely that there will ALWAYS be SOME returns when efforts will be made constantly and unceasingly in this sub-getting direction.

And in connection with this it may not be out of place to note some observations.

The activity (?) of many of our comrades is comprised in attending to routine work of organization and is a waste of time and energy, which had better been named red-tape. It is particularly true of those a long time in the ranks—and I am not throwing any stones at any distant set but mean "us," for, I confess, I was one of them till now.

Organization offers many advantages and is a necessity. It helps to systematize work, to size up our force and resources, and apply them where they may do the most good. It is like a vehicle designed to conserve most and waste least of its valuable contents.

Had we a large and industrious army of young proselytes it would be important, equally or more so, to have

a division of veterans to attend to organizing, directing and systematizing work. But where many, if not a majority, of the comrades take up their time with organization work (?) and leave to the few to attend to the work of proselyting, then a situation is approached where the care and maintenance of the vehicle is striven at and the obtaining of contents is overlooked or neglected. To come to a meeting of one's Section or Subdivision, to sit through the evening listening to reading of minutes and correspondence and attending to other routine technical course of procedure, to confine one's self to these and to think that one's work is done, is a great error.

Far more telling and important is the proselyting work—spreading and sustaining the party press, agitating and educating by word of mouth, either in public or in the quiet, slow and sure way of tackling one person at a time, in the shop, or at his house, or at any other opportunity—this is the work that TELLS. We will not be doing our share to bring the desired day any nearer unless we DO get down to this kind of work, all or most of us, and that with a will and a vim—nor will we be deserving of it.

Julius Hammer.

New York, June 27.

A SUPERFLUOUS INQUIRY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Seeing, at intervals, legal notices of "large dimension" appearing in the columns of your esteemed paper, and also reading the criticism pertaining to the same made by your valued contemporary, "Die New-Yorker Volkszeitung," I therefore take the liberty to request you to inform me, how in the world a paper of your character is favored with Quaker State advertisements, which are generally, if not always, only given to papers supporting an administration in power.

I ask you to inform me through your correspondence column, how it can be engineered that the capitalists are beginning to support their slayer?

Karl Dannenberg,
New York, June 28.

[Our correspondent would have saved himself the wonderment, and us the trouble to explain, and would thereby have enlarged his store of information, had he inquired about the rules that obtain in these court and legal notices of sales. The concern that is obliged by law to insert these notices has to insert them in a bona fide daily paper, that is, not a paper that may be started for the purpose, but in a daily paper whose standing is established by the circumstance of many years' existence. Then, such an advertising concern has to advertise for bids; the lowest bid put in by any paper of standing was put in by the Daily People. This is "how in the world" the Daily People obtained, will again seek to obtain, and will be glad to succeed in obtaining such advertisements.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

W. H. CARROLL IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—State Organizer for Pennsylvania W. H. Carroll had a week of very successful meetings here last week. On Saturday night at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue there was a particularly good meeting when Carroll was assisted by Anton and Campbell.

On Sunday night Carroll opened the meeting and spoke on City Hall Plaza for an hour to a large and attentive audience which was quick to catch and appreciate his points. His reference to the part played by the Mayor and McNichol in the sell-out of the street car men was well received and shows that others as well as S. L. P. men are beginning to see things. Anton followed Carroll and the crowd which began to thin out when Carroll finished again closed the gaps and stayed throughout. When Anton got through questions were invited but none were forthcoming. This meeting was closed about 10.30. Literature sales at this meeting were good but poor during the week.

Carroll, whose voice went back on him early in the week, was again at his best and will give a good account of himself in this State if earnestness and hard work count for anything. Anton is his old vigorous self and his forceful language and homely illustrations make him a favorite on the City Hall Plaza. With the exception of Campbell, Mullen and Anton the comrades here are not doing their share in making Carroll's visit a success, and unless they wake up, the good impression made by the organ-

izer will be allowed to wear away and be of no avail. R. McL.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 28.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The present plantation laborers' strike of the Japanese in Hawaii, with its peculiar progressive tactics, together with the anarchistic proceedings of the authorities, recalls to my mind the only Socialist paper that the Japanese comrades ever published on the Pacific Coast. It was a small four-page weekly rejoicing with the reverberant name of "The Revolution." One-half of it was in the Japanese language and the other half was in English. It gave interesting and quaintly phrased accounts of the revolutionary movement in Japan and among the little brown men on the Coast. It burned with zeal and sincerity, yet it was very difficult to read it without smiling because of its twisted English. The great "Frisco fire destroyed the copies I was carefully saving.

But what was more lamentable, in the ensuing chaos the valiant little paper lost the most of its subscribers. It hung on doggedly for a few weeks and then I received the following letter:

"Dear Comrade:—We are very sorry to tell to you that we reached to the bad condition to stop three or four months the publishing of 'Revolution.' As you know, it was published by four Jap. students, but our purse has been bled for this whole summer. Of course, when we pile up enough money to publish, we will fight again with the ruling class.

"Supposing our hard present conditions, please allow with your great mind for the stopping of this whole summer.

"Fraternally yours,
"The Publishers."

I do not know whether it was because they could not "pile enough money" or because other circumstances intervened, but unfortunately they never again entered the fight with the ruling class, and the promised resurrection never took place. That the work of these and other brave propagandists was not lost is evidenced by the recent developments in the Hawaiian Islands.

H. L.
San Francisco, Cal., June 21.

INFORMATION DESIRED ON "POLISH ECHO."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly inform me what kind of a publication the "American Echo" (a Polish paper published at Toronto) is. The new subscriber I secured to The People claims it is a labor paper, and he will be looking for an answer in your Letter-Box. A. W.

Atlantic, Man., June 27.

ENDORSES PLAN TO SECURE "PEOPLE" READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With regard to the letter of C. B. Wells of New Haven, Conn., published in the Daily People of June 23, in which he presents a plan for securing readers for the Weekly People, I must say that I fully agree with him. The main point is that we get the Weekly People into the hands of the working class, and when a workman receives the paper regularly for, say three months, he will be enlightened, provided his brain is not full of sawdust, in which case, if it is, he had better join the Darrow New Brigade. They are in need of sawdust.

Comrade Wells is right. If the \$4,789 for the Operating Fund had been invested in Weekly People readers, our Party paper would be the better for it. I hope that from now on Sections or members, who send donations for the Operating Fund, will select readers for the Weekly People for periods of three months or six months.

The first donation for the Operating Fund was published on August 31, 1907. It is not two years since the fund started, yet it has made an excellent showing for the "dead and buried" S. L. P.

Robert Strach.
San Antonio, Tex., June 27.

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"UNION MAN AND SOCIALIST"

Again Demands S. P. Endorsement of Union Labor Candidate for Mayor.
Labor Candidate for Mayor.

[From "Organized Labor," San Francisco, June 19.]

WHOSE PERFORMANCE IS LUDICROUS?

San Francisco, June 14, 1909.
Editor Organized Labor:

The letter which I addressed to you and which was published in Organized Labor a few weeks ago, seems to have aroused the ire of the editor of "The World"—a Socialist party paper published in Oakland.

Under the caption "A Ludicrous Performance"—"Union man and a Socialist advises Socialists to vote against Socialism and for continuance of wage slavery," the editor of the World makes a feeble attempt to say something.

Now I have no desire to enter into a controversy with the editor of the World—polemics is not my forte—and I don't think that the editor of the World displays any ability in that line.

However, in justice to myself and thousands of other Socialists, I think a reply to the caviling editor of the World would not be out of place.

Now in the first place, the editor of the World assumes, according to the heading of the editorial mentioned, that "any one that don't vote the Socialist party ticket and support the Socialist party is not a Socialist."

This is not only a libel on thousands of Socialists, but is also a deliberate falsehood.

Now, as to "a ludicrous performance," facts prove that the Socialist party not only carry on "a ludicrous performance, but the Socialist party have carried on, and do carry" a continual ludicrous performance.

In proof of this I will cite a few facts: A few years ago the Socialist party was in favor of Asiatic Exclusion—now the Socialist party is supposed to be opposed to Japanese Exclusion.

A few years ago the Socialist party refrained from going on the ballot in San Francisco in favor of the Union Labor party. In the city convention the Socialist party refused to nominate candidates for municipal offices in San Francisco in opposition to the Union Labor candidates—the Socialist party that year endorsed the Union Labor party and the Union Labor party was successful.

This year the Socialist party is running an opposition ticket to the Union Labor party.

But this year the wise and respectable element that endorsed the Union Labor party a few years ago are not in control of the Socialist party.

Now the Socialist party—rather the editor of the World—but I really do not believe that he voices the sentiments of the rank and file of the Socialist party when he refers to the Union Labor party "as 'the political expression of organized labor,' is a reactionary, dangerous and traitorous political organizations."

The editor of the World also refers to the Union Labor party as being contemptible, hypocritical, fraudulent and disintegrating.

The editor of the World has endowed me with long ears, for which I am truly grateful as they enable me to hear more distinctly the baying of the editor who is a typical specimen of a certain need-not-be-mentioned species.

The motley editor of the World, when he refers to the "piebald" creature, reminds me of what the kettle called the pot.

The editor of the World seems to take issue with my statement that "the Socialist party has time and again declared itself in favor of the American Federation of Labor."

The editor of the World asks the question: "When and where Mr. Union Man and a Socialist." Do you notice that the editor of the World does not deny my statement?

Like a slick politician, he evades the question.

Now I will ask the editor of the World directly. And let him give a straightforward answer.

Is the Socialist party in favor of or opposed to the American Federation of Labor?

Get off the fence! Answer yes or no. Then the union men of San Francisco will know where the Socialist party stands in that respect.

The editor of the World mumbles something about "the opportunists who hold the balance of power in their hands have studiously avoided any official declaration regarding organized labor."

This would imply that there are two or more factions in the Socialist party and that the "opportunists" hold the balance of power.

I can not imagine who those different factions represent, as the Socialist party always claims to represent the

working class alone.

But continuing, the editor says: "To do so would be to split the party into a third faction." The editor very plainly insinuated that there were already three factions in the Socialist party, with the opportunists holding the balance of power. If there were only two factions, neither faction could hold the balance of power—one faction would be in the majority and one faction in the minority, and for the opportunists to hold the balance of power must necessarily mean a third faction. I suppose the editor meant a fourth faction.

But to repeat. The editor says. "To do so would be to split the party into a third faction, as the more ADVANCED (emphasis mine) Socialists the world over are unequivocally in favor rather of industrial unionism than of craft unionism."

What I would gather from such statements is that the Socialist party is not advanced, because the editor of the World declares that advanced Socialists the world over are unequivocally in favor of industrial unionism than of craft unionism, and the Socialist party is not in favor of industrial unionism.

And furthermore the editor of the World implies that what he calls the Advanced Socialists of the United States have not got the courage to stand up and declare themselves for what they are convinced is correct—they are afraid to split the party, according to the editor of the World, and rather than have a split they will stand for anything, no matter how rotten they may consider it.

This is a most cowardly admission and contemptible confession for those self-styled advanced Socialists to make. Socialists who have got the courage of their convictions stand for what they consider is right.

The Socialists who stand for the American Federation of Labor are not afraid to say so.

The Socialists who will vote the Union Labor ticket are not afraid to do so.

But impractical Socialists of the Editor-of-the-World type are afraid to declare themselves.

The editor of the World has confessed so.

But evidently the editor of the World is indulging in a vagary or perhaps he has been imbibing of something else—he should change his brand—for Debs, who was the foremost exponent of industrial unionism, no longer advocates it. He is associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, and he never in his writing says anything about industrial unionism; neither does Haywood any longer advocate the I. W. W.—possibly they have changed their minds.

Hanford—running mate of Debs on the Socialist ticket last election—is a staunch supporter of the American Federation of Labor and a prominent member of Typographical Union No. 6.

Victor Berger of Milwaukee, and to come down locally, we have Requin and Misner of the Machinists' Union, K. J. Doyle of the Roofers' Union and others who are now active members and hold prominent positions in the American Federation of Labor, are earnest supporters of the American Federation of Labor, and the very fact that several Socialists in the American Federation of Labor hold important offices such as president, secretary, business agent, etc., shows conclusively that the Socialists in the trade-unions are sincere supporters of the American Federation of Labor.

The editor of the World would have us believe that the Socialist party is a heterogeneous bunch; in that he may be correct, but according to the editor there is "a berth for every working man who holds a Red Card ticket in his hand." And those who have not got Red Card tickets, the editor failed to inform us whether they would get a berth or not—possibly he meant they would not, but did not like to say so.

So, notwithstanding the squeal of the editor of the World, the best elements in the ranks of the Socialists will vote for McCarthy and Union Labor.

The respectable element of the Socialist party endeavors to keep the party straight, but whenever the disgruntled and trouble-breeding faction gets control temporarily the party kerflops.

The Socialist party says it represents the working class, yet a few years ago they had a lawyer by the name of Austin Lewis candidate for Governor—he was not a working man.

Now they have a business man as their nominee for Mayor, Wm. McDevitt—he is not a working man.

The Socialist party has the arrogance to assume that it represents the working class—let them produce their credentials.

The Union Labor party represents the economic organizations of the American Federation of Labor.

What economic organizations of the working class does the Socialist party represent?

None!
I would recommend to the editor of the World as well as to all Socialists

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. L., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Just the opposite. The Social Revolution does not plebianize. There is nothing to compare, in point of aristocracy, with a Revolutionary Movement. Plebianism and shoddy are the features of those against whom a Revolution takes the field.

W. A. M., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—The two best known works of Eugene Sue are the "Mysteries of Paris" and the "Wandering Jew." Great works though these are they are not to be compared with his "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages." This is his masterpiece. Next in importance to this work, from the economic viewpoint, is "Martin the Foundling."

A. J., NEW YORK.—At the last (May) election in Denmark the Danish Social Democracy increased its poll from 77,000 to 93,000. Its seats in the Folkething (the Lower House) remained what they were—24. There are 114 seats in the Folkething.

D. T. J., ORLANDO, FLA.—The I. W. W. was wrecked by the A. F. of L.-ized Socialist party, which buzzed the dull-witted I. W. W. officers to death with the cry of "De Leon!" and the "S. L. P.!" The S. L. P. steadily kept its hands off the I. W. W., scrupulously abstaining from even remotely "running" it. When the afore-named officers of the I. W. W. finally began to run amuck and opened fire on the S. L. P. and The People, it was a sign that the wreck was complete. It did not need the return fire of the S. L. P. to finish it up. The germ of truth in the statement that "the I. W. W. was wrecked by the actions of De Leon!" lies in the fact that, at its last stage of galloping consumption, the I. W. W., assisted by some freaks at the time in the Party, sought to abolish the S. L. P. by grabbing its Daily People plant. The cannonade that The Daily People then opened upon the pirates frustrated the scheme in short order. Had the scheme succeeded the I. W. W. would have died anyhow. But then it would have dragged the Party along with it—which is what the A. F. of L.-ized S. P.-ites were really after.

E. S. J., ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The way we would classify the people who enter, or approach the Movement, is this—One set are equipped with a fund of healthiness of mind: they do their own thinking, are not affected by back-biting or buzzing, or any kind of roor-backs, they are solid. At the opposite extreme are the empty heads, empty and sonorous as a drum, on which any designing man may perform any noises he sees fit: these fly off the handle, hither, thither, anywhere, according as they are drummed upon. There is a third set: they are not empty headed enough to be played upon absolutely, but neither are they sufficiently balanced to remain wholly unaffected by the confusion: they drop away disheartened.

V. R., KACINE, WIS.—Don't quote merchants. The most superficial of people are the merchants. A merchant has a certain limited information whereupon he starts his business. If he prospers, he is not aware that forces of which he knows nothing have, unknown by himself, contributed to his success. He imagines it is his profundity, cleverness, push. It is, therefore, happens that when the same forces, obeying economic laws of which the merchant has no inkling, leave him in the lurch, the merchant looks like a duck in thunder.

R. R., ROCHESTER, PA.—The

ranks of the proletariat are being steadily swollen by smoked-out middle-class men. These become usually unskilled labor. In the meantime the improved machine eliminates skill. The two streams meet. The consequence is the utter impotence of craft Unionism, and the necessity of Industrial Unionism. Craft Unionism refuses to organize any but the number it can get jobs for. The above sketched development pronounces the doom of craft Unionism. Industrial Unionism necessarily organizes ALL the workers.—Next question next week.

F. R., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Prohibitionism can gather little comfort from the Bible. "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine own infirmities," sayeth St. Paul in the first epistle to Timothy. Fact is that Prohibitionism is false as economics, and, in point of morals, hypocritical. It pretends to want to abolish poverty, while leading Prohibitionists are among leading breeders of poverty, being capitalists and Trust magnates.

G. W., NEW YORK.—The Georgia railway strike was won by the locomotive engineers. The Negro firemen were put out. 'Tis only that kind of strikes that craft Unionism can win—the strike against fellow wage slaves.

J. M. F., DU QUOIN, ILL.—If you think you have caught hold of a new and sound idea on the subject of the political and the economic organization of the working class, by all means put it in pamphlet form. When printed black upon white then we shall be able to judge. Can't judge before. This advice we give you—When sitting down to elaborate your principle, be sure not to reason from above down, but from below up. Get your facts first; or you'll get all tangled up.

S. A., BERKELEY, CALIF.—As a preliminary answer to your principal question, which requires "hunting up" and figuring,—the "salaries" of the directors and of other high paid "employees" whose office is just graft are all computed among wages, that is, as a general thing. Occasionally "salaries" are given apart from "wages." But even then a number of salaries are included in "wages" where they do not belong.

F. C., EL PASO, TEX.—For a teachership in New York City both State and city examinations are required, the State examination being in the common school subjects, and the city examination in the history and principles of education, pedagogy, oral tests, etc. There is a large eligible list, but it is being heavily drawn upon by new schools, and, moreover, place thereon is determined by rank obtained in examinations, hence its size does not necessarily mean a long wait for an appointment. Good teachers are in demand. Examinations are held twice a year, January and June.

For full details, and requirements for German teachership, write Wm. H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, Board of Education, New York.

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.; J. K., NEW YORK, N. Y.; J. O. J., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; J. A. L., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; A. S. D., KNOWLTON, IA.; H. S., HAMILTON, CAN.; E. B., MAN-KATO, MINN.; EQUITIST PUB. CO., PASADENA, CALIF.; J. L., NEW YORK, N. Y.; C. E., NEW YORK, N. Y.; C. S., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Matter received.

to read the article in Organized Labor of June 12th, namely, "A Solid Front to the Enemy."

That article shows the benefit the English working class received through the co-operation of Socialists and the Labor party in England. The article mentioned proves the reasons why the Socialist party should co-operate with the Union Labor party, and when McCarthy is elected Mayor of San Francisco he will prove to the Socialist party as well as every other party that he is more tolerant, more practical and more capable than any candidate seeking the office of Mayor.

McCarthy is the only working man that is a candidate for Mayor of San Francisco.

Do you want a working man for Mayor?

Watch the results next election and you will find that McCarthy will get more Socialist votes than the Socialist candidate, except that McCarthy may

get the nomination on the Socialist ticket, and he can if he wants it, for there are enough registered Socialist voters who would willingly sign a McCarthy petition as Socialist nominee for Mayor.

McCarthy has got the confidence of all honest voters.

McCarthy is practical and he will be the next Mayor of San Francisco.

Vote for McCarthy and victory for Union Labor.

Vote for McCarthy and good times for everybody.

We are good and sick of the Taylor goo-goo regime.

The workmen are not dreamers. We want something now.

So vote for McCarthy and union hours and union wages and down the Citizens' Alliance.

Once again, I will sign myself and reiterate for the benefit of the editor of the World.

A Workingman,
Who is a Union Man and a Socialist.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duquesne Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can be in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party met in regular semi-annual session on July 4, 1909, at 10.30 a. m., at the Headquarters, Daily People Building.

Present, Reimer (Mass.), Marek (Conn.), Reinstein (N. Y.), Katz (N. J.), and Kircher (O.).

Reimer was chosen chairman for the session and Reinstein secretary.

The National Secretary read his report covering the present condition of the Party; the enlarged agitation conducted during the last six months; new Sections organized; Party Press; language Federations, etc.; received.

Mittleberg and Winauer appointed to audit the books.

Correspondence read from Michigan, Seattle, Wash., reporting expulsion of two members who joined the "Hallelujah, I-am-a-Bum," of which there are reported to be two warring factions competing for graft; Mystic, Ia.; Massachusetts, S. E. C., etc.—referred to New Business.

Report of Business Manager.

Financial Report.

Report of the Editor.—Received.

National Secretary instructed to communicate abroad in the matter of the Party press.

A committee of the Excelsior Educational Society appeared and reported on its action. Resolved, that the matter be turned over to Section New York, where it belongs.

The matter of the Party ticket not appearing on the ballot at last year's presidential election in the State of Washington. Report of National Organizer Gillhaus and Reardon State Secretary read in the matter. Moved by Kircher, seconded by Marek:

Resolved, That after a careful consideration of the facts this N. E. C. censures the State Committee of Washington for negligence in allowing the S. L. P. presidential ticket to remain off the ballot last year, and urges the comrades of the State to exercise greater alertness in the future.—Carried unanimously.

As to Minnesota—

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Kircher:

Resolved, That the N. E. C. learns with satisfaction that the Party membership in Minnesota was prompt in removing the State Executive Committee from Minneapolis, through whose negligence no S. L. P. presidential ticket was in the field last Fall, and electing a new S. E. C. located in St. Paul.—Carried unanimously.

As to California—

Moved by Katz, seconded by Kircher:

Resolved, That this N. E. C. sees no reason why the Party organization of California failed again last Fall to have a Presidential ticket in the State; and this N. E. C. sees, on the contrary, from the facts presented by the California State Committee itself, every reason why an S. L. P. ticket can, and, of course, should be regularly set up in the State. If enough signatures cannot be gathered immediately, a ticket should be nominated anyhow so that the S. L. P. voters can vote the ticket by writing it. The gathering of the signatures and the necessary agitation to that end will be found to be a matchless school for practical activity.—Carried unanimously.

As to the Cook County proposition—

Moved by Katz, seconded by Marek:

Resolved, In view of the fact that the Cook County amendment to the Constitution received the required number of seconds, it be referred to a referendum vote.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Reimer:

Resolved, That the National Secretary be instructed to inform Section Cook County that, having considered their appeal, the N. E. C. finds that the Sub-Committee was right in sending the Section New York proposition for seconds simultaneously with theirs but was wrong in ruling out the Section Denver seconding of the Cook County proposition on the ground that Section Denver seconded simultaneously the Section New York proposition.—Carried unanimously.

Adjourned to meet at 9:30 July 5.

Second Day's Session.

Morning Session.

In the matter of the relation of the

Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation and its organ, the Nepakarat, moved by Reinstein, seconded by Marek:

Resolved, That the National Secretary be instructed to ask the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation to comply with the Party Constitution provision as to Party organs, the same as other Federations have done.—Carried unanimously.

In the matter of the "Prigletarets": Resolved, That the Lettish S. P. Federation be informed that the constitution requires that the property of their organ be vested in the N. E. C. of the S. L. P.—Carried unanimously.

As to Sinking Fund to liquidate the loans made for Party Press, moved by Marek, seconded by Katz:

Resolved, That the N. E. C. re-establish the Party Press Sinking Fund.—Carried unanimously.

In the matter of citizenship, moved by Reinstein, seconded by Marek:

Resolved, That the N. E. C. reaffirms the position of the Party that it is the duty of each Section to insist that all members are or take proper steps to become citizens.—Carried unanimously.

In the matter of the State Committees, moved by Marek, seconded by Kircher:

Resolved, That the various State Committees send to the National Secretary the minutes of all their meetings for filing or publishing in the Party organs.—Carried unanimously.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

In the matter of the St. Louis Resolutions, moved by Kircher, seconded by Marek:

Whereas, Section St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P., has addressed the following resolution to the N. E. C.:

St. Louis, Mo., June 14th, 1909.

To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, Greetings:

We, the members of Section St. Louis, in meeting assembled, hereby call upon the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party to prefer charges against the Socialist Party to the International Socialist Bureau for violating one of the principles of International Socialism by fusing with capitalist political parties by simultaneously appearing on the Socialist Party, Republican and Democratic Party ballots at the last election held in the city of St. Louis on Tuesday, April 6, 1909.

Dr. Emil Simon appeared on the Socialist and Republican Party tickets for the office of member of the Board of Education. He was elected. Owen Miller appeared on the Socialist party, Republican and Democratic party tickets for the office of member of the Board of Freeholders. He also was elected. Mr. Miller is not even now and never was a member of the Socialist Party, and is a recognized opponent to the principles of Socialism. As proof we send you a copy of the Official Ballot.

Joseph Scheidler, Chairman.

Henry J. Poelling, Secretary.

Resolved, That the document be put in the hands of the S. L. P. representative on the Int'l Socialist Bureau for use at the proper place and season.—Carried unanimously.

In the matter of Massachusetts agitation—

Moved by Katz, seconded by Kircher:

Resolved, That the N. E. C. co-operate with the Massachusetts S. E. C. in sending an organizer through that state.—Carried unanimously.

In the matter of the Sue stories—

Moved by Katz, seconded by Marek:

Resolved, That the matter of selling the Sue books be referred to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, same to work out a comprehensive and businesslike plan for that purpose.—Carried unanimously.

Resignation of the National Secretary.

The following letter was handed in by the National Secretary:

July 5, 1909.

To the N. E. C.

Comrades—I regret to announce that it will be impossible for me to continue as National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, much as I would like to. The reasons that prompt me to take this action have already been set forth in the report of the January session of the N. E. C. Retrenchment is obviously necessary, and inasmuch as the demands of my family necessitate my earning a larger salary than it is possible for the Party to grant, in justice to them and for the reason that another member may be secured whose demands are less, I beg leave to resign and again continue as a private in the ranks. After careful consideration, no other step is found possible, and I trust that my resignation will be accepted.

With best wishes to those comrades who have aided me in the performance of the various duties assigned to me, and the Socialist Labor Party in general, I am

Most fraternally yours,

Paul Augustine,

National Secretary.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by

Kircher:

Resolved, That the resignation of the Nat'l. Sec'y, Comrade Augustine, be accepted with a vote of thanks for his valuable services during his incumbency.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Marek:

Resolved, That Comrade Paul Augustine be elected temporary Nat'l. Sec'y. to hold office till his successor is elected.—Carried unanimously.

Under the Constitution, the N. E. C. nominated John Hossack, of New Jersey, and Michael J. Bomstead, of Connecticut, the two names to be submitted to the Party membership for the office of National Secretary.

New Sub-Committee elected:

M. Lechner, M. Rosenberg, H. Deutsch, J. A. Schwartz, J. Hall, F. W. Ball, A. C. Kihn, C. Schrafft, J. C. Butterworth, L. E. Lafferty, E. Mueller, H. Mittleberg, J. Hammer, A. Weiss, S. Lefkowitz.

The minutes were read and adopted as read.

The N. E. C. adjourned at 6 p. m. sine die.

B. Reinstein, Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters, Wednesday evening, June 30, with Hall in the chair. Present: Ball, Hall, Schwartz, Schrafft, Rosenberg, Gollerstepper and Malmberg. Absent and excused: Kihn and Lechner. Absent: Deutsch, Lafferty and Butterworth.

The national secretary read the report of the work of the past six months which was to be submitted to the next session of the National Executive Committee.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Schrafft: "That the N. E. C. Sub-Committee approve the report of the national secretary." Carried.

A charter application was received from G. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Ia., who organized a Section of ten members in that city.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Gollerstepper: "That the application be received and a charter granted to Section Mystic, Appanoose County, Iowa." Carried.

Adjournment 9:30 P. M.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

Our Panama friends gave this fund a boost last week, sending \$28.50 of the total received.

A. Peilero, Panama	10.00
P. Groff, "	5.00
C. A. Chase, "	2.50
W. Atkinson, "	1.00
S. Talbot, "	1.00
W. Douglas, "	1.00
G. Zidbeck, "	1.00
F. Foster, "	1.00
V. Dixon, "	1.00
J. Johnson, "	1.00
T. Dixon, "	1.00
W. Rostick, "	1.00
T. Byron, "	1.00
J. Weiser, "	1.00
O. O. Sewell, Pokenama, Ore.	1.00
G. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
D. Raphael, New York	2.00
W. Smith, Sanger, Cal.	1.00
Jas. Sullivan, Boston, Mass.	1.00
L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
J. White, Fern Ridge, Canada	.75
A. Wallin, Atlantic, Mass.	.50
C. Guenther, San Francisco, Cal.	.50
O. M. Held, Toledo, O.	.25
Total	37.50
Previously acknowledged	4812.04
Grand total	\$4849.54

ATTENTION BOSTON!

A debate will take place on SUNDAY afternoon, July 18, at 3 o'clock, in People's Park, 38 Grand View street, off Beech street, Roslindale. The debate will be between T. F. Brennan of Salem, S. L. P., and Charles Claus, of Boston, S. P.

PENNSYLVANIA S. L. P. CONVENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party in the State of Pennsylvania will hold its regular State convention on SUNDAY, July 18th, at 2308 Lebanon street, Pittsburgh, S. S. Pa.

Sympathizers and readers of the Party Press are welcome. Other Party organs please copy.

L. M. Barhydt, State Secretary.

245 7th Ave., West Homestead, Pa.

SECTION PLAINFIELD'S OFFICERS.

Section Plainfield, Socialist Labor Party, of New Jersey, at its last meeting elected the following officers: Organizer, Ern T. Oatley; Financial Secretary, Chas. Senberg; Recording Secretary, Gustave Peterson; Treasurer, Peter Merquelin; Literary Agent, J. Reece; Auditing Committee, Luthman and Scott; Grievance Committee, Oatley, Reece and Luthman.

Oatley, Organizer.

Plainfield, N. J., June 27.

WAKING UP

Propagandists Were Active Last Week—Keep It up.

Well, the subscription contest has helped things somewhat, in the West, especially, but we think also generally, anyway receipts were better the past week.

The New York-California contest is closed. It looks as though California is the winner, but this cannot be determined for several days yet, not until California letters mailed July 3 reach us.

One week of the Washington-New Jersey contest has passed, without any very great result. The State of Washington has done something and it is early yet to look for returns from there. As to the Jerseymen—they are yet to be heard from.

July the Fourth sees the start of the Illinois-Massachusetts contest; July 11, Oregon and Rhode Island, July 18 Texas and Pennsylvania and July 25 Minnesota and Connecticut. Other contests will be announced later.

Those sending two or more subscriptions were:

Mrs. H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal.	15
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	5
F. E. Appel, Los Angeles, Cal.	3
F. W. Saw, San Francisco, Cal.	3
T. M. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal.	2
W. Smith, Sanger, Cal.	2
R. Katz, Newburgh, N. Y.	9
J. Hammer, New York	6
F. W. Gerner, Utica, N. Y.	4
Section Kings County, N. Y.	4
M. H., New York	2
S. Levin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
P. J. Monaghan, Albany, N. Y.	2
J. Scheurer, New York	2
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	2
W. R. Wagner, Spokane, Wash.	2
A. P. Anderson, Spokane, Wash.	2
P. Merquelin, Plainfield, N. J.	2
J. Bujaky, Passaic, N. J.	2

"MENACE" OF THE "SCUM OF EUROPE."

Ex-Commissioner of Immigration Watchorn Shows This Is a False Cry—Immigration a Distinct Gain to the Country.

In an admirably calm and well thought out article in the July "Metropolitan Magazine," under the title "The Truth About Immigrants," Robert Watchorn, late Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island takes up the claim that the immigrants coming to this country are the "scum of Europe" and a "menace to the country." On the contrary, he shows, the stream of immigrants is overwhelmingly honest, industrious, and robust, and "every healthy alien admitted to our shores is a distinct gain to us and a loss to Europe." The article in part says:

The force of iteration and reiteration was never more fully revealed than in the misconception widely held in regard to immigrants. To call immigrants a horde at once suggests a dreadful picture; to refer to them as a swarm suggests a pestilence; and to designate them individually as "sheenies," "dagoes," Huns and Slavs incites derision. Nothing is more common in private conversation, printed utterance and public speech than to have all of these terms forcibly borne in upon one, and in all too great a measure this is how public opinion is formed, which no doubt accounts for an apprehensiveness which is unreasonable and unwarranted.

That so great a flood of newcomers should contain undesirable persons is quite natural, but that does not justify the wholesale malediction which unthinking people hurl at all immigrants. Careful and unprejudiced students invariably reach the conclusion that the advantages of immigration are popularly and greatly underrated, and the disadvantages correspondingly magnified. The disadvantages consist for the most part of what might be called "flotsam and jetsam" which necessarily accumulates in so large a stream, and the so-called overcrowding of our already thickly-populated centres.

Admitting these to be disadvantages, it does not follow that the conditions described are either due entirely to immigration or that they are as black as they are painted. One of the permanent stock arguments against modern immigrants is that they come from a section of Europe the population of which differs in many important respects from the source of the immigrants which came here in former decades. It is urged that they distribute themselves over all too limited an area; that they are more illiterate than their predecessors, and therefore less to be desired and more to be dreaded.

This line of argument demonstrates how prone we are to forget even the

F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	5
H. F. Cody, Panama	7
M. Cody, Panama	3
C. Pierson, Chicago, Ill.	16
H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	4
B. Hurwitz, Denver, Colo.	4
Section El Paso Co., Colo.	2
J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O.	5
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	4
A. Kircher, Cleveland, O.	2
A. Gillhaus, Portland, Ore.	4
F. Fannin Chernin, El Paso, Tex.	2
M. Malmgren, Parkers' Prairie, Minn.	2
K. Georgevitch, Bridgeport, Conn.	2
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	4
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.	2
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn.	2
London, England	4
Dublin, Ireland	3

Prepaid Cards:—L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., \$10.00; C. Baetz, Detroit, Mich., \$5.00; G. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich., \$3.00 and one sub; J. B. Ferguson, Fruitvale, Cal., \$2.50 and one sub.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Orders of one dollar and over were:

San Francisco, Cal.	\$12.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	12.50
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.40
Socialist Women, N. Y.	3.00
18th and 20th A. D., N. Y.	3.20
9th and 11th A. D., N. Y.	1.20
Section New York	1.00
Tacoma, Wash.	9.20
Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1.00
W. Branch, Wash.	1.15
Paterson, N. J.	22.40
London, Ont.	1.00
Yellowstone Park, Wyo.	2.10
Richmond, Ind.	1.00
Lynn, Mass.	1.75
Kansas City, Mo.	5.32
St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
El Paso, Texas	1.55
Fairbanks, Alaska	5.32
Lafayette, Ind.	2.00
30th and 32nd A. D., N. Y.	6.95
Bella Greenberg, New York	4.60
26th and 28th A. D., N. Y.	2.40
A. Peterson, N. Y.	3.10
3rd, 6th and 10th A. D., N. Y.	6.08

comparatively recent past, for it is undoubtedly true that every decade for the past century has witnessed the same unfounded fear of the tide of immigration then pouring in as that which has lately made itself so manifest toward the recent contingents of arriving aliens. Nor is any sort of conclusive evidence adduced to prove the inferiority of the latter. To attempt to indict a whole people as an undertaking to which Burke alluded in his day with fitting comment. But such indictments are common nowadays and the frequency and fidelity with which they are found and the urgency with which they are called to public attention is responsible for much groundless fear.

The cardinal differences between the bright, alert American-born workmen and the strong, healthy, illiterate Southern European are linguistic and sanitary. Similar environment would have produced similar results, and the latter's progeny, if fortunate enough to be born and bred in any part of the United States or Canada, will prove this point by becoming completely indistinguishable from any or all other children in their community. Every healthy alien admitted to our shores is a distinct gain to the United States and a corresponding loss to Europe. His admission is the equivalent of the saving of a serf and the making of a citizen, and the multiplication of the process constitutes the destiny of the republic—making of it, as it has been aptly termed, "the citizen factory."

It is amazing how many people there are who affect to believe that Ellis Island is a sluiceway through which European derelicts are conveyed on stretchers to free hospitals and competent doctors and nurses; where desperate criminals, accompanied by their immoral concubines or white slaves, bent on establishing brothels and dives, are conducted to a safe retreat in some American city to continue their outlawry for their own enrichment at the expense of American residents and citizens. Those acquainted with the facts find it extremely difficult to bear patiently with the chattering of people who are so densely ignorant, for, in truth, it ought to be stated that the very reverse of that picture corresponds to the facts.

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AND
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SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.
Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.
Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, \$15 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

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